WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 200 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	„ 16	„ 18
QUARTERLY	„ 8	„ 9
MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.

RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Lo)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furubashi	3995	26th Oct.	8th Nov,
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	8th Nov.	13th Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
22nd October ..	CHINA	7,952
29th „ ..	MALWA *	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	8,097
12th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „ ..	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „ ..	NARKUNDA * ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „ ..	MOREA	10,890
24th „ ..	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ ..	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January ..	CHINA	7,952
14th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „ ..	NALDERA *.. ..	15,825
28th „ ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
4th February ..	EGYPT + ...	7,94
11th „ ..	DELTA	8,097
18th „ ..	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
25th „ ..	MOREA	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

-AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
14th November ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „ ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
11th December ..	NEURALIA ..	9,082
15th „ ..	MERKARA ..	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORT

Date	Steamer	
1921		Calling at
21st October	MANTUA	Fremantle,
18th November	NALDERA	Adelaide,
30th December	MALWA	Melbourne &
1922		Sydney
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do do.
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	—
31st October ..	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.
24th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi ports
27th „ ..	BARJORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf
29th „ ..	VARELA ..	Karachi and Busreh.
2nd Novemer ..	KARAGOLA	East and South Africa. via Porbunder
„ ..	VASNA ..	Busreh Direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO., Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Transhipper	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Kiyo Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	25th Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	10th Nov
Malav Maru	Y Saito	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
Saigon Maru	M Sato	30th Nov	12thDec

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,[illegible]525
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves ... „ 2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders „ 5,[illegible]467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman, Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS. THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. B. WYND,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid-Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 52,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay
Post Box No. 297.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY, who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

126, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manager

LIFE POLICIES OF THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA, Asstt. Secretary, B. I. Co. Ltd. POONA CITY.
MANAGER, B. I. Co. Ltd. Head Office, LAHORE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS [illegible] .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	.. ..	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED	„	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP	„	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. R. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ltd. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Duncan and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labroor Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., MYSORE.

INSURES LIVES WITHOUT PREMIUM
GRANTS LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST AND SECURITY

WANTED

CHIEF AGENTS and District Superintendents for every unrepresented Province and District respectively on liberal commission and all vance.

For terms apply sharp to—
Mr. M. P. BHOGIAH, B. A., B. L., Chairman of the Directors,
LIFE & MARRIAGE ASSURANCE BUILDINGS, MYSORE.

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

It is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p.m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to—

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.

303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—
The Chief of Agents, or
D. SEN & Co.,
1, Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
Agency Applicati[illegible]

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for whole or Half-day work. Apply personally. N. F. SHETT, Girgaon Back Road.
A R1680

WANTED—AGENTS on Liberal Commission to sell SHARES of prospective Lime business. Apply enclosing one anna stamp to:—THE PIONEER ENTERPRISERS. Sylhet, Assam
C. 9264

WANTED AT ONCE—A young energetic SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, one with diploma L.C.P.S. preferred. Apply personally with copies of testimonials to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Port Trust Office, Ballard Road, Bombay.
A C11170

WANTED—An EXPERT having knowledge of Photographic Apparatus and knowing the details of the trade as Manager. Write stating experience and terms to Messrs. VITHALDAS LILADHAR, Sole Agents for C. P Goerz, Berlin, Chartered Bank Building, Fort. Bombay.
R1698A

WANTED—For the Bhavnagar Medical Department, a FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON. Pay Rs. 100 5/2 120. The Services are pensionable and leave, etc. according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous Services, if any, with copies of testimonials to Dr. P. Deb, M.B., C.M., (Edinburgh), Chief Medical Officer, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar (Bombay Presidency).
A C11182

WANTED—2 HEAD SURVEYORS, at Rs. 200 p. m.; 6 LEVELLING SURVEYORS at Rs. 150 p m.; 1 HEAD DRAFTSMAN at Rs. 150 p. m.; 2 DRAFTSMEN at Rs. 100 p. m.; 2 DRAFTSMEN at Rs. 80 p. m. Applications with copies of testimonials should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT, BOMBAY SUBURBAN SURVEY, DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay.
A C11168

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—For the month of November—a fully furnished BUNGALOW on the sea-shore near Mahalakshmi. Apply GIRDHARDAS LILADHAR, 6, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R1759

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—At Soparibag Road, opp. G. I. P. Ry. Institute, Parel, FLATS containing 5 rooms, bath-rooms with electric lights, gas stoves, with all modern conveniences. Rent from Rs. 130—180. Apply MANAGER, Dawood Terrace.
C R1502

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—TWO ROOMS at Bandra in good locality by a respectable Parsi couple will pay good rent. Please write to Box No. 7352 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1758

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New English VICTORIA. Fuller's make Bristol. Apply JEHANGIR LELINVALA, next to the Hind Brittania Litho Press, Girgaum, Gaiwadi.
J R1689

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

FOR SALE—One SUNBEAM CAR, Model 1916, 6 Cylinders, 30 H.P., with Self-Starter, Dynamo and Electric Lights complete, recently overhauled, quite as new. Open for examination on application nearest offer solicited. Apply to V. R. RANADE & CO., Engineers and Contractors, 101, Shukrawar, Poona City.
JA R1762

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED—Second hand Bentleys complete PHRASE CODE by E. L. Bentley. Write or see to GURMUKHRAY NIHALCHAND, 2nd Bhonwada Bombay.
B R1758

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, [illegible] longevity methods of prolonging longe- [illegible] read the full Annual Life Reading and [illegible] reading of every body, etc. It also [illegible] God Siva's method of telling future [illegible] horoscope or date of birth. [illegible] PREMIER ASTEOLOGI- [illegible] Bhodavaram, Vizag District.
B R1697

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

FINANCIAL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A LOAN of £20,000 by a business man repayable in one month. Good interest offered. Apply Box No. 7328, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1699

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ROYAL VISIT—A special arrangement for Large or Small Buildings DECORATING and PAINTING, economically and efficiently. Enquiries invited. Sharp: THE ROYAL PAINTING AND DECORATING CO., Painting Contractors, 233, Hornby Road, Fort.
T R1745

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade, Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Patti Hat, any shade, Hamburg, Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambaur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Rs. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO MOTORIST.

IF you wish to sell your motor cars, motor cars, motor cycle, or lorry, please register same before Friday for the WEEKLY AUCTION SALE on SATURDAY, at 5 p.m., at MOTOR EMPORIUM LIMITED, "Tankerville," Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay.
C11142

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays (Diwali) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 22nd October, 1921.
C11188

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

AS from 1st October, 1921, the Directors have appointed Mr. R. J. DUFF, who has been officiating as Manager, to the position of General Manager of the Company.

(Sd.) A. A. ENGINEER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 15th October, 1921.
C11191

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P. Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin decease of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10666

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the MORARJEE GOCULDAS HALL, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 28th day of October, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Lalji Naranji as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Shamaldas and Mr. Killachand Devchand, who retire by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 24th October 1921 to 17th November 1921 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

NAROTTAM MORARJI AND CO.,
Managing Agents.

Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.
C11127

NOTICE.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

will hold an

INSPECTION

of British Ex-Officers, Pensioners and Ex-Soldiers on the Oval, BOMBAY, at 10-30 a.m. on TUESDAY, November 22nd

Dress:—Plain Clothes.

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.—will be worn on the left lapel of the coat. When decorations and medals have been awarded but not issued, the ribands will be worn.

CONCESSIONS:—The following concessions will be granted:—

(a) Return Warrants 2nd Class.
(b) Rs. 4 per day Subsistance allowance while travelling to and from Bombay when the journey exceeds 6 hours.
(c) A personal allowance of Rs. 4 for each day in Bombay up to a limit of 3 days.

NAMES:—Should be submitted to the undersigned by October 31st so that an estimate of the numbers who will attend the Parade may be made.

It is hoped that employers will kindly give every facility to enable Ex-Officers and Soldiers to attend the Parade which should be as strong as possible.

A Parade for Indian Ex-Officers and Soldiers will be held at Poona.

R. E. PIGOTT, Colonel,
for Chairman, Sub-Committee,
The Prince of Wales Reception Fund,
Head Offices,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
BOMBAY.
C11179

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for supply of Milk and Butter to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, from 1st December, 1921, to 31st March, 1922 will be received by the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, Bombay, up to 12th noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921.

Tender Forms and particulars can be obtained on payment of Re. 1.
TA 11184

BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

TENDERS FOR SCHOOL FURNITURE.

THE TENDERS for furniture, water vessels and clocks for the Bombay Municipal Schools will be received on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, between 12 and 1 noon, (Bombay Time), instead of on Monday, the 31st October, 1921.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.

The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort,
Bombay, 24th October, 1921,
TA C11192

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for carrying out Drainage and Sanitary work in the premises of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, at Matunga.

Tender Forms Plan and Schedule of Quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 10 at the Office of the Institute Byculla.

Further particulars of the scheme can be obtained from Messrs. Bhedwar and Bhedwar Architects, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned on non-acceptance of Tender.

Tenders must reach the office of the Institute at Byculla before 5 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 9th November, 1921.

The Institute Board reserves the right to reject the lowest or any Tender.

D. E. WACHA,
Hon. Secretary V. J. T. Institute,
BYCULLA.
TA C11189

SALE NOTICE.

THE under signed will hold an auction for the sale of the following estimated quantities of Timber at the Honawar Depot (Mallukurve) on the Sea Shore near near Honawar. The sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1921, and the following days:—

Kind		Estimated quantity.	
Teak	...	... cft.	25,000
Sissum	...	... ,,	2,500
Junglewood	...	... ,,	12,500
Junglewood	...	... ,,	12,500
Casuarina fuel		... tons	500
Junglewood fuel		... ,,	250

2. The conditions of sale will be available for inspection in the Range Forest Office. Honawar, or in the Depot at Mallukurve except on Sundays and holidays.

3. For any further particulars apply to the undersigned.

M. S. TUGGERSE,
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

Honawar, 7th October, 1921.
TA C1181

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) WAMAN NARAYAN JOOKER, (2) BHASKER WAMAN JOOKER, (3) MAKUND WAMAN JOOKER and (4) NARAYEN WAMAN JOOKER, all of Juvem, Andheri at present living in Bombay Hindoo Inhabitants have contraced to sel lto my client heir right, title, and interest namely a moiety of the property mentioned in the Schedul hereunder written.

All persons having any claim thereto or any par thereof by way of mortgage, gift, inheritance, maintenance, survivorship, lease lien, sale or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known to me in writing at his address named within 14 days from the date hereof failing which, the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and he time, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE.

All the moiey in the piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Kapase near Andheri, Taluka, Salsete, District Thana, containing by admeasurement about 30 3/4 Gunthas more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 77 Pot No. 2 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the property of My. Hormusji Dorabji Gazdar, on or towards the North by the Government waste land and on or towards the South by the Governmen waste land and beyond that by a creek, the property having th right of entry from the East, the South and the Norh.

GANPATNATH E. KHOTE,
Vakil for the Purchaser.

Kennedy Bridge,
Bombay, 25th October, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our clients had engaged the services of JAMSHEDJI MERWANJI CONTRACTOR alias ENGINEER for their Pressing Factory at Bodwad in East Khandesh, which was being removed during this year from Bodwad to Khamgaon in Berar. The work of the removal of the said Factory from Bodwad as well as its erection at Khamgaon is left incomplete by the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor, who has left our clients' service. The said work is now being carried on by our clients. All persons who have had dealings with the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor for and on behalf of our clients are requested therefore to write to our cleints or to us on their behalf on all outstanding matters, accounts, etc., and to note that the said Jamshedji Merwanji Contractor is now no longer authorised to act on behalf of our clients in any matter whatsoever.

SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Attorneys for the Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
C11130

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY—New Premises next to Hyland's at Hughes Road. Specious Rooms with large show-windows and firms, draperers, suitable for Motor and Cycle firms, draperers, milliners, jewellers, druggists, general stores, etc., etc.

Apply:—
H. M. MEHTA AND CO.,
123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C11166

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY building sites measuring about 763 degree sq. gt. in Sidhpur near old Site of Vahivatdar's Cutcherry are to be auctioned off at the Sidhpur Sudhrai Cutcherry on the 19th November, 1921, at 1 p.m. by the undersigned.

2. Intending purchasers are requested to be present at the appointed place and time.

3. Conditions of the Auction, Sites, Plans, etc., can be seen in the office of the undersigned

Baroda, 22nd Oct. 1921.

G. R. NIMBALKAR,
Sar Suba, Baroda State.
C11163

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

22ND DIVIDEND.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1921, as sanctioned by the 26th Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be paid as under:—

(1) On fully paid up shares the sum of Rs. 33-5-4 will be paid on and after the 3rd November, 1921, at the registered office of the Co. Dividend warrant will be duly posted.
(2) On New shares the sum of Rs. 25 per share. The amount of calls due on these shares will be recovered out of the said Dividend. The share-holders are therefore requested to send their share certificates for the endorsement of Calls.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE AND SONS,
Agents.
C11187

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 CASES ZEPHYRE SHIRTINGS AND 2 CASES WHITE DRILLS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2770 of 1921.

Pudumsey Munji ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Kanji Khodidas ..... Defendants.

By order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munji and pursuant to the Decree obtained from the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kanji Khodidas, the defendants, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the post office in Apollo Street, Fort:—
K 252 K—755/59—5 cases Zephyre shirtings.
K 1645 K—5679/80—2 cases white drills.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES ZEPHYRE SHIRTINGS, 2 CASES WHITE DRILLS AND 5 CASES STRIPED ZEPHYRE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 2970 of 1921.

Pudumsey Munji ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Gordhandas Kanji ..... Defendants.

By order of the Plaintiffs, Messrs. Pudumsey Munji and pursuant to the Decree obtained from the High Court in the above suit and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gordhandas Kanji, the defendants, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms next to the post office in Apollo Street, Fort:—
G 245 K—726/29—4 cases Zephyre shirtings.
G 1642 K—5672/73—2 cases white drills.
G 824 K—1/5—5 cases striped Zephyres.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, such as Dynamo, Lifting Pumps, Shoulder chains, 1,0069 knives clasp with wooden handles, 12,225 tin sheets, Baking dishes and covers of tins, Cooking utensils, 2,217 boots I. T., Bleaching powder, Beeswax, Rope Manilla, 15,245 tabes knives, 4,240 Forks 1,858 razors, 5,698 spoon dessert, 5,034 slates iron, Hose suctions with couplings, complete windows and doors, 4,206 belting leather, Poles of different kinds, 4,680 water bottles, zinc, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores and the following goods on account and at the risk of the undermentioned purchasers will be also sold.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Peetonji and Co.
170 cwt. Cotton Rope.
On account and at the risk of Jeevajee Saloobhoy.
6,000 tin cases tin sheets.
A large quantity of Bags of Rags.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Hussein and Co.
1 lot Teak Wood slates.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving themany notice.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

153, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, OPPOSITE DARAB MANOR.

Suit No. 2693 of 1921.

Abdula Abdul Rahim vs. Kikabhai Natwarlal Jamietram.

Under instructions from the plaintiff Mr. Abdulla Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree passed in the said suit on the 10th day of August, 1921, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th October next, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

All that piece or parcel of land organised containing by admeasurement two thousand 2696 decimal point fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, situate at Nepean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay and assessed under Collector's Old No. 30, New No. B/15359, Old Survey No. 3/26, and New Survey Nos. 2 and 3/7224 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D and Ward No. 3307 (3) and Street No. 10A and bounded as follows, on the East the said Nepean Sea Road, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the late Mr. Manubhai Nanabhai, on or towards the West by the land belonging to the Bank of India Ltd., and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Mr. A. S. Mehanti.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BOBBINS AND SUTTLES.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at ther rooms by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Madhovjee Anandjee of 1st Parsi wada, Girgaum, the following:—

3 cases Universal Bobbins size 7 (without split).
5 cases Universal Bobbins size 7 (with split).
7 cases suttle pages size 1¼.
6 cases suttle pages size 1 3/8.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BENGAL COTTON BALES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Messrs. Gadmal Gumanmal, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 28th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Mulji Jetha at Colaba, on account and risk of Messrs. Bankeylal and Co., the following.

100 bales of Bengal cotton (Delivery order No. 4159).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT NIZAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 3500 of 1921 (Ismail Haji Moosa and another versus—Noorbai widow) and by the virtue of an order of the High Court dated the 24th day of September, 1921, made in the said suit the undermentioned property will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of November, 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Nizam Street or Nizampura Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old Nos. 729-729-730, New Nos. 7899-7900, Old Survey Nos. 1772-1723-1724 New Survey Nos. 851-852 and containing by admeasurement 942 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6428-6429 Street Nos. 81-85 and 87-91 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the property of Mahomed Adamji on or towards the West by the property of Khoja Datubhai Thaver on or towards the North by the sweepers passage and on or towards the South by the said Nizampura Street.

For further particulars and conditions apply to Messrs Patell and Ezekiel, Attorneys for Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON VOILE, EARTHENWARE, DECK CHAIR CANVAS, COTTON SHIRTING, SODIUM SULPHIDE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—

12 drums sodium sulphide.
On account and risk of Noormahomed Casam Somji:—
1 crate earthenware such as teas and saucers, rice dishes, flat and soup plates.
On account and risk of Messrs. Essufally Moosaji and Co.:—
8 bales forest brand deck chair canvas.
On account and risk of Messrs. Alimahmed Adam and Co.:—
1 case cotton voile.
By order of the Insurance Office concerned:—
1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 3800.
1 bale containing 50 pieces of cotton shirting No. 2211.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 25th October, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P Railway Co. and in accordance with Secs. 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction this day TUESDAY the 25th, WEDNESDAY the 26th and THURSDAY the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consisting of 8 volumes of Sojous's analystic cyclopedia of practical medicine, 1920 edition, 3 bales woollen shawls, bales of C. piece-goods, carpet, cases of Shrinagar carved furniture, cases of shoes, 20 iron rail wheels, one piano, motor tyres, metre, cases of vinegar, hockey sticks, books, English and Indian medicines, paint, haberdashery, hosiery, bags of raisins, tents, scented and other oils, caps, trunks and boxes, brass and copperware, earthen toys, glass bangles, old clothing and various other articles.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-8 per box
A. H. NASER & CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.
To be had from all Chemists & Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes.
To-Night Tuesday Oct. 25th at 9-30 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay. The great London and New York Musical Rage, from the Empire Theatre, London.
"IRENE"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
"HITTING THE HIGH SPOTS"
Featuring
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
BERT LYTELL
A Story of Mexico, LOVE & OIL.
DON'T MISS THE EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
They are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld., present
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.
THREE FURTHER EPISODES Nos. 9, 10 & 11.

THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
SUSPENSE MYSTERY THRILLS
Although the thrills have been at the rate of about one a minute from the start they are by no means at an end. In the episodes that follow Wilson and Miss Gerber show that when comes to performing Stunts there few who can equal them or none can surpass them.
BRANDED FOUR
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A WESTERN MASTER DRAMA I.
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"THAT GIRL MONTANA"
From the Novel by Marah Ellis Ryan.
WHEN WOMEN ARE SCARCE.
Women may choose their mates "Tanad chose by cooking at the campfire of the man she loved. A drama that lays bare heart of a girl during the raw and furious days of the pioneers.
SEE IT AND BE THRILLED.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
THE KILL JOYS
Com'c
TIME—Daily 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p. m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

STARTING FROM SATURDAY NEXT!
Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present
"A DESERT HERO"
a 2-Reel Sparkling Million Dollar Comedy featuring
FATTY ARBUCKLE
and a splendid Drama
"Every Woman's Husband"
Featuring the pretty
GLORIA SWANSON
at the
West-End Cinema
New Churney Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present their

LAST PICTURE OF THEIR "BIGGEST SEVEN" SERIES

Starring

Clara Kimball Young

With a brilliant cast of players in the greatest Stage Success by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero

"MID-CHANNEL"

(6 Reels—6000 feet)

IS A WIFE'S PLACE IN THE HOME?

Are YOU to blame—or—Is your husband to blame Tell the truth.

DOES MARRIAGE MEAN SECLUSION?

The Programme includes a side splitting Comedy

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

A MIGHTY INDIAN FILM!

Messrs. K D. and Brothers present this Week one of the most Stirring Episodes from the Ramayan

SATI SOOLOCHNA

a photo-drama that conveys a moral and adorns a tale that is never old a splendid Swadeshi Photo-drama that the Gods would delight in Seeing!

"SOOLOCHNA"

The Immortal Episode from the Ramayan; the Master Achievement of Hindoostan Film Company.

SATI SOOLOCHNA

A 2 Reel Comedy in the programmme To-Night 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.(S. T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

IN FOLLEY'S TRAIL

An Universal Production starring

CARMEL MYERS

Bubbling with laughter Carmel Myers emerged from champagne as the spirit of Folley. She lured. He loved—and followed in Folley's trail. Then Folley beckoned him along the trail of romance to marriage, along the trail of marriage to the abrupt precipice of discord.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30

POPULAR PRICES

REDUCED PRICES

Victory Rapid Binder Files Rs.	3-8-0	Dozen
Carbon Papers Kotok	4-0-0	Box.
Browney Blue or Read Pencil	2-4-0	Dozen
Transparent Adhesive Tapes (Ready gummed)	2-0-0	Dozen
Window covers Large Window	4-0-0	per 1000
Regent Lever Files. Index as Foiscap	3-0-0	each
Envelop openers	-4-0	"
Bank of England Sealing wax	4-0-0	Box.
Desk Hand Blotters	1-4-0	Each
Venus Drawing Pencils	3-0-0	Dozen
Rubber Stamps (if contract)	0-12-0	Line
Die embossing (if contract)	3-0-0	per 1000
Manda or opaque covers	6-0-0	per 1000

Ask for our Illustrated catalogue

N. BURJOR & Co.,
STATIONERS, ENGRAVERS, RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
Head Office:—
55, Frere Road, Branch Kanta Building
Telephone: 4584.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, 19th Oct. 1921

Bar Silver Spot	29 7/8
" 3 months base	29 5/8
Rising Year of Silver:—China selling uncertain	
Interest day to day loans	5/4
7 day Market loans	3 7/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	5 1/2

Rate since 21st July 1921.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 66 1/4
Copper Braziers	£ 68
Yellow Metal	£ 8 3/4
Lead Spelter	£ 21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 72 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 76 5/4
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£ 89 7/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 49
Bonus Paper 3 1/2%	£ 40 1/2
Funded Stock 3 1/2% Sterling Loans	57 5/8
Government Securities 3%	£ 49 1/2
7 0/0 Indian Loan	£ 103 3/8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec.	14
Fine Hard First Latex Crepe Oct. Buyers Sellers	10
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR

London, 19th Oct. 1921.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta	15/6 Sellers Nov.-Dec.
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Nov.-Dec. Sellers	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov.-Dec. Sellers	21/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov.-Dec. Sellers	22
Tone:—	

London, 19th Oct, 1921

WHEAT

Barletta Russo—24 lbs Oct-Nov Quoted	55
Parcel wheat 21 lbs 54—Jan Feb. Quoted	
Australian early Dec-Jan Value	52

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 1/4
Hongkong	£ 87
National	£ 37 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October 24.

Today 11 points being reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M G Broach April/May at Rs. 453 and went up till Rs. 469. At this time buyers came out and the prices advanced till Rs. 509. The market then declined till 502 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazar finally closed at Rs. 496. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 493 and going up till Rs. 495 closed at Rs. 486. Fine M G Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 432, and advanced till Rs. 446 the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs 436. Fine M G Oomra March opened at Rs. 433 andadvanced till Rs. 446 again going down till Rs. 434 at 4 p.m. Fully Good Bengal December/January was Rs. 354 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton was closed on Saturday last. It opens today with an easier feeling.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 22st Oct. 1921

Fully Good Broach April-May	—	496
Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan	—	348
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jany.	—	425
Do March	—	423

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 22st Oct 1921

F. G. Broach	April-May	—	494
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	—	346
Fine Oomra's	Dec.-Jany.	—	434
Do	March	—	433

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
F. G. Bengal and Sind	Punjab	—	330	315	300 —
F. G. Oomra's	No. 4	335	327	315	— —
F.G. Central P.	No. 1	415	405	385	— —
F G Central P.	No. 2	400	390	375	— —
Southern 7	—	—	—	415	403 390

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22th Oct 1921

Cotton	2322	Rs.
Wheat	87276	Gunn.
Linseed	800	"
Rapeseed	452	"
Sangellyseed	1643	"
Safflowseed	Nil	"
Groundnuts	859	"
Cottonseed	1856	"
Rice	4649	"
Cocoanuts	2295	"
Castorseed	33	"
Sundries	44	"
Grain	5442	"
Ghee	7	"
Sugar	383	"
Spices	Nil	"
Coal	255	"
Salt	7109	Bags

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

3-30 p.m. Bombay, 22st Oct 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 11/16
Bank Demand	1-4 23/32
Docs Acceptance 2m/s	
Do Demand	370
American	377
Bombay Selling	365
Shanghai	293
Japan	174
Singapore	168

Market:—Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

22st Oct. 1921

	For Manad.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	16	0	0
"	1	14	0	0
"	1 1/4	14	0	0
"	11/2	14	0	0
"	1 3/4	14	0	0
"	2	14	0	0

COPPER RATES

Bombay, 22 Oct, 1921

	per Manad.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	84	0	0
Do.	1 1/4	84	0	0
Do.	11/2	84	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	84	0	0
Do.	2	84	0	0
Japanese Copper Rates		not		
French tons latest		22	0	0
Copper English Rates		not		
Brass Rates		84	0	0
Chor chakergused		23	0	0
Lead		42	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations.

Bazaar Rates.

6-30 p.m. 22st Oct, 1921

Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-39	80	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 56	80	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bengia	85	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11	4	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	10	0	0
Rapeseed, White 38-16	75	0	0
Rapeseed, Gejra 18-38	10	0	0
Cotton-seed, Black	62	0	0
Cotton-seed, Oomra 62-66	65	0	0
Safflowseed, White	15	0	0
Groundnuts	75	0	0
Cocoanuts	52	0	0
Castorseed	5	0	0
Jaggery	53	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat April-May	9	13	0
Linseed May	13	14	0

Bazaar Seeds steady delivery

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 24.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28-7-6.
Bars gold forward, 28-7-6.
Bars 2nd settlement.
Bars silver ready, 96-12.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 96-12.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 96-11.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 23/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/5 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 7/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling T T, Frcs 376.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 396.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 386.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T, Rs. 174.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 166.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 203.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 291.
On Singapore—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 168.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 379.
London Gold ready.
London Silver ready, d. 40 3/4.
London Silver forward, d. 40 3/8.
Tone of Silver—Quiet—Steady.
Cross rates on London to the pound sterling.
American Exchange—Dollars 3.98.
French Exchange, Frcs 54-10.
Italian Exchange, 100.00.
Swiss Exchange, 21.30.
Belgium Exchange, 55.00.
German Exchange, Mrks 650.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 59/12.
3 per cent War Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 100/10.
6 per cent Government Bonds due 1926, 100/12.
6 per cent Government Bonds due 1931, 100/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974, 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 106/12.

SHARES.

The market remained flat with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 3100, Alliance Cotton 420, Apollo 121/4, Bombay Cotton 1400, Bombay Dyeing 1915, Bradbury 1350, Century 1175, Colaba Land 3075, Coorla 2400, Crescent 302/8, Currimbhoy 2665, David 1262/8, Edward Sassoon 735, Fazulbhoy 1760, Finlay 1502/9, Gokuk 270, Indian Bleaching 245, Indore Malwa 332/8, Jamshed Mfg 640, Kastoorchand 1640, Kohinoor 3950, Meyer Sassoon 460, New Great 1032/8, New City 950, Pahani 1185, Pearls 1585, Premier 245, Shapurji 552/8, Simplex 1172/8, Swan 1495, Swadeshi 3345, Tata Mill 1900 and Vishnu Cotton 2350.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 600, Bombay Burma, 535, Bombay Burma N I 150, Bt Burma Per 14, Bombay Tramway 143/12, Bombay Flour 1635, Bombay Steam 200, Bundi Cement 44/8, Indian Cement 385, Katni ord 237/8, Katni def 1450, New India Insurance 22, Tata Iron ord 83/12, Tata def 352/8, Tata N ord 75, Tata N def 285, Tata Hydro 900, Tata Oil 95 and Scindia Steam 12.

Efforts are being made to establish a Chamber of Commerce to develop commercial and industrial possibility of Behar.—A. P.

It is understood that Mr. J. A. Saunders, the District Magistrate of Patna, will be appointed Secretary to the Behar Council in the place of Mr. Dhoble, who will revert to his former appointment as the District Judge.—A. P.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17%	500
Bank of Baroda Rs. 60	100	Jan.-July	14%	80
Imperial	100		16%	160d
Bank of India Rs. 50	500		14%	178
Morlea			8%	78
Central Rs. 25 M.	50	April	14%	3
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50		7%	4a
Tata Rs 20	75		As. 12	24/8
Union 75	50	Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10		7%	4
Hongkong and Shanghai	A	125	33%	
Mercantile Bank	B £133	25 Mar.-Sept.	16%	408
National	Old £12	25 Sept.-Mar.	16%	253
	£12	Feb.-Oct.	8½%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May	27	520
Bort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	600
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 4/8
Manmar Mfg.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	5	480
New Motiwali Co.	400	Nov.	110	880 xd.
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	350 xd.
Votkart U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	503

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	" do.	12 %	360
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	8 %	103
Central Provinces Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %	84
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	76
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5 %	87
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	62
Gujerat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	6 %	70
Hamlapur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Khulna Bangbghat Ry.	100		4 %	100
Larkhana Railway	100		4 %	79
Madura Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	88
Mymensingh	100		5 %	76
Pasnur-Jainagar	100	Jan.-July	5 %	71
Sara Sindgaon Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4 %	58
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10 %	126
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	12 %	696
Upper Sind Light Ry.	100		5 %	68

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100		10%	175
Andhra Valley	1,30		4%	100
Adhara Valley P	1,000		4%	100
P, Rs.	50		7%	55
B. E. S. and T Co. Rs. 5	2	May.-Oct. Rs. 6		145
Karachi E. P	100			108
Surat Elect.	100		—	4 prs.
Tata Hydro-Elect.	1,000	Jan.	25	900
" " P.	1,000	Jan.	85	870
Telephone	58		2	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year d.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100	3100
Alliance Cotton	100		—	420
Apollo	50		—	117/8
Asat Virji 77	100		100	
Baliwali	100	Dec.	12½ %	2
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500		25	1400
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138	1900
Bombay Industrials	100		—	100
Bradbury Mills	250		35	1350
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1185
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140	52.0
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	3.0
Colaba Land & Mill	100		240	3075
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	240	2400
Crescent	100	do.	60	396
Currimbhoy	250	do.	198	2300
David	250	do.	140	1832/8
Dawn	250	do.	250	1000
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 8	4.0
Elphinstone	100		100	237/4
Emperor Edward	100	do.	5	1000
Fazulbhoy	250	May	100	1760
Finlay Mills	250		8 8	1570
Gokuldas Mill	1,000	May	120	2200
Globe	100		50	78
Gokuldas Mill	100	June	20	2.5
Gold Motor	100		25	227 1/2
Hindustan	1,000		250	380
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2400
Ind Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200	22.7/8
Indian Manufg.	1,000		10	220
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150	8.5
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	120	640
Jewraj Jeejoy	1,000	April-Oct.	145	660
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	90	1630
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700
Khatau	100	June-Dec.		1.0
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	27	3845
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	5200
Madhavji Sundhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	375
Manmayi Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	2 0	3825
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3960
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	6100
Manmohan Mills	500		100	1245
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25	475
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		350	8000
Mysore Spinning	100	Feb.-Aug	60%	7500
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	10	950
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	1 0	1325
Pabanej	250		100	11 0
Pearl	250		5	1565
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	—	1320
Planet Mill	100		—	245
Premier	100		15	240
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	20	250
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000	380
Sassoon Silk	500	April	25	100
Shahapore	1,000	do.	20	1800
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	80	1150
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100		350	545
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	2250
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	2315
Swan	250	Oct.		1480
Tata O	500		8½	1745
P	500		8	1300
Union Mill	250		25	850
Vishnu Cotton O	500			2250
P	500		7%	2400
Western India	1,000		125	800

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co.	50	Oct.-M	100	810
Back Bay Bath	50		8	40
Badhan Pile	70		8	100
Belapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—	15 dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corporta.	125	Rs. 20		528
Bo. Burma T. Corporta. New Issue 25	125		8	145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	2 5	1600
B'bay Ice Mfg.	50		2	20
Bombay Steam Navi G. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	287/8
Bombay Uganda	250	Oct.	8%	100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co.	100		812	Par.
British Burma Petroleum	P 125	Oct.	80%	78
The Eastern	5	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6	14/8
Chemical Co. D25h	O 15			
Empire Life Rs. 50	11		Nil.	10
Gobhai & Aranjia	100		40%	35
George Issaiyas & Co.	100		Rs. 1	382 1/2
Indian Cotton Oil	O 100		Rs. 5	5 dis.
Co.	P 500	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Dec.-July	15	215 nom.
Jost & Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	80%	220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	20	135
Macka & Co.	100	July	12	147 1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100		4%	100
Marsland Price Co.	100		7%	90
Mackenzies Ltd.	100		30%	320
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.		23.0
New Union Flour Mills	100		25	150
O. Govt. Life A. Rs. 50	200	May	30%	360
Phillips & Co.	40	July		40
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50	645
Scindia	1		Nil.	12.4
Sirdar Carbon Gas Co.	100	Sept.	33%	150
	O 75		—	82.8
Tata Iron Steel Co.	D 50		62	345
	P 100	Mar.-Sept.	6%	
Tata Iron Ord (IND	5.0		—	18/4
Dit (")	400		—	270
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10		—	3.0
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—	35
Tata Oil Mills	100		1/30%	62/0
Western India Chemical Co.	100		—	5 dis

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

RUPEE EXCHANGE AND THE FALLING MARK.

The following is a summary of an article on the above subject which is not appeared in the "Commerce" and the advanced proof of which has kindly been sent to us:—

There has been, for some time past, considerable mystery about the German exchange, and the various factors and influences that have been affecting it, in Germany itself and outside. It is no secret that the German exchange has had the support of the German Government; otherwise the depreciation in the sterling value of the mark would probably have taken place even before Germany commenced her reparation payments. The declension now recorded is undoubtedly due, we think, to the withdrawal of this support; just in point of fact, as the Indian exchange fell when the Government of India, early this year, ceased the sale of reverse councils. In our own case the Imperial Government was unable for serious financial reasons to continue this support. It is possible that the Govern-

ment of Germany may have found itself in similar straits. It is true at all events that the reparation payments, coming as they will do at stated times, will make it more expensive for the German Government to support the mark, and that they will therefore be compelled to leave the German exchange to find its own level—just as the Government of India was forced eventually to do as regards the exchange value of the rupee. But we are constrained to believe that the Government of Germany is really not exceedingly grieved that its support has been withdrawn. We are inclined to believe, indeed, that the legislators of the Fatherland may be actually pleased when watching this quick depreciation. They may be happy in the thought that the mark is rivalling the exchanges of Austria and Poland in its precipitate declension. Why? because they realise that as the mark depreciates in sterling value it will still further unfavourably affect the export trade of Great Britain and of the British Empire, thus providing a potent plea for the revision of the Versailles Treaty. This is a possibility which the governments of the allied nations should seriously consider.

The German Threes were, in May last, a fashionable gamble on the London Stock Exchange, thus implying an optimistic view of the future course of the value of the mark. At that time the sovereign was worth something like 240 marks; making the mark equal to the English penny. Three months afterwards the Berlin exchange reached 360, equal to three farthings, or a loss of 25 per cent. The declension has since been more pronounced and much more rapid, and those who sought to profit by the speculative buying of German Threes in an earlier part of the year upon anything but bear terms will no doubt now regret their rash jump at ultra-optimistic conclusions, based, no doubt, on the unconfirmed reports that have been issued from time to time of Germany's alleged wonderful recuperative powers. The refusal to tax and the constant debasement of the currency must, together with the reparation payments, cause a continuous further depreciation of the exchange value of the mark, and unless and until the Government of Germany takes steps in order to check the declension we shall expect eventually to have ample justification for the implications we have made as to the honesty of their purpose in fulfilling the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

As regards the speculative side of the business we are bound to take cognizance of the fact that there is now a frenzy of speculation in Germany, as there was in England, America, India and Japan in 1919. On this score it may be but fair to state that the boom in industrial shares in Berlin is due, or partly due, to the anxiety of German holders to set marks in order to purchase the shares of those companies which profit by the depreciation of the mark. But the boom is also based to some extent on the fact that many industrial concerns in Germany have all the outward appearances of considerable prosperity; and it thus bears a superficial resemblance to the industrial boom in India two years ago, followed by a severe spell of trade depression. But the assumed prosperity of the Fatherland has been artificially fostered by the State which, by the constant creation of new paper money has depreciated the value of the mark in foreign countries, with the result that, that, measured in sterling, the wages of the German workers are extremely small. It has been well pointed out that the present poverty in Germany is largely due to the lessened productivity of the soil; when that is remedied Germany will be much better able to fulfil her reparation payments. In the meanwhile, however, the rake's progress will continue, outwardly perhaps on an upward scale; but, inwardly and actually, on the downward path; and as the paper currency is enlarged there will, we apprehend, be further declensions in the sterling value of the mark.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 24th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Lahore humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal; night temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and at Jhansi where a very light fall of rain has occurred humidity is in excess and temperature lower than usual

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at Jodhpur and in Sind humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above normal at Karachi but below it in upper Sind and North Rajputana; night temperature is above normal at Jodhpur but below it at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore has had 0.10in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Central India West and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is below normal at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.11in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the North and clear or lightly clouded in the South. Humidity is in excess at Saugor and nearly normal or in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is higher than usual at Khandwa; night temperature is above normal at Jubbulpore and Khandwa.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and at Ratnagiri and Mormugao humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Mormugao where it is nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual in East Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been nearly general rain on the South Coromandel coast, Madras reporting 1.52in. and Negapatam 1.75in. A few light falls have also occurred in the North Central Provinces and Central India West. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the Southern half of the Peninsula, clear in North-West India and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is lower than usual in the Punjab and adjacent districts to the South of it. Weather is disturbed in the South-West of the Bay and the sea has become rough at Negapatam.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in South-East Madras and local in Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls are probable in Malabar and on the North Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd October 1921.

A depression has formed in the South of the Bay where a storm may gradually develop. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and local in South-East Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Lower Burma and the Bombay Deccan.

Principal amounts are:—Port Blair, Table Island one inch and Moulmein, Negapatam, Cuddalore one and a half.

SRI DHANVANTARI JAYANTI.

The General Secretary of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal writes:—

The celebration of the birth day of Sri Dhanvantari Bhagavan, Founder of Ayurveda, comes of on the 28th instant 1921, i.e. on the Asvija Krishna Triodesi day.

All Ayurvedic Vaidyas, and all Lvers of Ayurveda are requested to perform the Dhanwantari Pooja at their respective Ayurvedic Institutions and houses, and to collect funds by taking Dhanvantari Bhiksha from all houses and from all persons in accordance with the rules of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandali. A fourth part of the money they may thus realise must be sent to the office of the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandali. The remaining three-fourths of the money must be utilised for Local Ayurvedic Institutions.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 24.

S S Nilmede, Park, Durban.
S S Marienfels, Volkmana, Bremen.
S S Scotsman, Hains, Southampton.
S S Gambada, Beechingam, Hamburg.
S S City of Genoa, Haughton, Liverpool.
S S Varela, Cammack, Busreh etc.
S S Barala, Kitson, Busreh etc.
S S Karagola, Darvell, Durban, etc.
S S Tapti, Brown, Barry.
S S Masula, Holman, Cardiff.
S S Chindwara, Davidson, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kowet for Jeddah.

S S Marienfels:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Marienfels, 4679 tons, Captain A Volkmana, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bremen, with a general cargo.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gambada, 5307 tons, Captain P H Beechingam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S City of Genoa:—The City Line steamer City of Genoa, 4015 tons, Catpain W J Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Karagola:—The B I S N Co's African mail steamer Karagola, 3647 tons, Captain H F Darvell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, etc, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela, 1931 tons, Captain F R Cammack, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, etc, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barala:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barala, 1899 tons, Captain A G Kitson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chinchwara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chinawara, 3307 tons, Captain C Davidson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java, with a cargo of sugar.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 24.

S S Castilia for Liverpool:—23 bales wool raw, M Balia, 23 cwts myrabollams, D Bhicaji and Co; 13 bales wool raw, The Bombay and Co Ltd; 56 bales wool raw, G H H Hassam Nuranji; 40 bales wool raw, K Parekh and Co; 13 bales wool raw, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 75 bales wool raw, H S J Mehmed; 49 bales wool raw, C Chrystal [illegible] Co.

S S Castilia for Marseilles:—12,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Drefus and Co; 165 bales cotton fly, Khimji Visram and Co; 1168 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros.

S S Castilia for Barcelona:—2000 cwts castorseed, Louis Drefus and Co.

S S Castilia for New York:—105 cwts gum kadaya, Shiwji Khetsey and Co.

S S Delta for London:—6 packages woollen carpets, 14 bales lamb skins, Cox's Shipping Agency; 120 cases sardalwood oil, Thos Cook and Co; 27 bundles woollen carpets, A K Ebrahim and Co; 26 bundles lamb skins, A A Aminoff; 14 bundles lamb skins, K B Jussawala; 30 bales cow hides, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Delta for Ghent:—400 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros; 220 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, Hirji Dewsey and Co.

S S Delta for Antwerp:—330 bales cotton, Vurdhuman Bros; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts castorseed, Louis Drefus and Co; 255 bales cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co.

S S Haturam for Hull:—4000 cwts castor seed, Louis Drefus and Co; 4145

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Mother Seigel's Syrup is a reliable remedy for the prevention and removal of digestive troubles caused through weak or overworked digestive organs. If your stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—need help,

is unrivalled

Mother Seigel's Syrup is the tonic you should take. It tones, strengthens, and stimulates the whole digestive system. A short course of this tried and proved remedy will convince you of its power to restore health and vigour. Put it to the test.

FOR INDIGESTION

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

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BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STORY OF A THEFT.

Before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sergeant McKenna charged (1) Ramchandra Atmaram and (2) Raganoo Narsoo both labourers in the employ of Hari Naranji, a Mistry, the complainant in this case for theft of a drum of paint on the 19th instant.

The evidence showed that the accused as well as the complainant were in the employ of Messrs. Sorabji Shaporji and Co. in Fort. The accused on the 19th instant at 8-30 p.m. engaged a coolie and were taking away a drum of paint over his head, when on suspicion a Constable at Dongri arrested the accused and brought the accused as well as the coolie to the Dongri Police Station. The Sub-Inspector Khan, it is alleged, recorded their statement, and sent them to the Phalton Road Police Station as the property in question belonged to the Fort Division.

The Coolie's defence was that he was engaged by the two accused to carry the drum which he did.

In their statement the accused said that they were told by the complainant Mistry Hari Naranji so take the drum of paint to his house which the complainant denied.

The Manager of Messrs. Sorabji Shapoorji and Co. stated that the complainant Mistry was empowered to remove any material he liked.

His Worship therefore issued immediate summons against Sub-Inspector Khan to produce records in regard to this case. When he appeared in the afternoon, he said he had not recorded any statement of the accused.

Magistrate—The constable who arrested the accused, as well as both the accused, have stated in the Court that you noted down the statement, who is telling the truth, you or they?

S. I. Khan.—They may be.

Magistrate.—I want to know who is telling the truth, you or they. I do not want "may be."

S. I Khan.—I did not take the statement.

Magistrate.—I want to know how Phalton Road Police Station took cognizance of this case. They owe an explanation.

Sergeant McKenna then began examining S. I. Khan. In reply to Mr. McKenna S. I. Khan said, he did not record any statement at all.

Sergeant McKenna—Did you report this matter to your superior officer, Inspector Fergusson?

S. I. Khan.—Yes, Sir.

S. McKenna.—Do you keep any diary?

S. I. Khan.—Yes.

Sergeant McKenna then applied the Court to ask S. I. Khan to produce the diary.

His Worship then discharged the accused, and calling the complainant Mistry Hari Naranji told him that he was satisfied from evidence that it was he who had told the accused to take away the drum of paint to his own house. He would therefore consider whether process should be granted against him or not.

In regard to the Police His Worship said their conduct was very unsatisfactory and he hoped in future before taking a case from one station to the other, they would be careful in asking for full information as well as the written records.

Mr. Dinshaw F. Dastoor with Mr. A. M. Motiwala appeared for the accused.

ALLEGED BREACH OF JUEST.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Police Sergeant McKenna charged (1) Vasanji Gopalji and (2) Bhimbhai Nagji, clerks in the Punjab National Bank on a charge of breach of trust as servants in respect of Rs. 6,250.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

Mr. Motilal Utamchand, Cashier, Punjab National Bank deposed during the last Patiti Holidays both the accused during his (witness) absence of sickness handled lakhs of rupees and discharged their duties very satisfactorily. He had no complaint to make against the accused.

Sergeant McKenna in reply to the Court stated that he had made searching enquiries but nothing was found from the accused.

His Worship therefore discharged the accused for want of sufficient evidence.

MARWARIS' CRUELTY TO HORSES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. Madhavji D. Thackersy and Mr. Dinshaw H. Vania, Poonamchand Dana, a Marwari was charged with cruelly ill-treating three horses by starving them.

Mr. Kothari, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that Inspector Uttenwala of the S. P. C. A. during his visit to the Uman Jemadi's Stables on the 5th instant found three horses tethered outside the shed in open sun. They were emaciatd presumably without nourishment and no body attended them. One of the horses died since.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. He also promised to pay Rs. 200 in charity.

The Court fined the accused Rs. 100 and ordered the sum of charity to be divided equally between Bai Sakarbai Hospital for animals and Children's Welfare League. The horses were ordered to be sent to Pinjrapole.

THEFT FROM A GHARRY.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. R. N. Athavle, Police Sub-Inspector Parulekar charged Dattoo Vithoo (35) with theft of currency notes to the value of Rs. 307.

The evidence showed Mrs. Adarbai Boman Irani, a Parsi lady, on the 17th instant at 11 a.m. got down from her victoria at Jambli Mohalla to go to a shop in the front leaving her purse containing Rs. 307 in notes in the gharry. On her return she found the purse missing and she reported the matter to the police. After about 45 minutes of the occurrence, the accused went to one Rustom Behram and offered him a Rs. 50 note and asked him to give him Rs. 10 for change. He therefore got suspicious and handed him over to the police.

As the accused had six previous convictions he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

AN EX-CLERK'S CRIME.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Krishna Vaseuds an ex-clerk of Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co., watch-makers, was charged with theft as a servant of a watch valued at Rs. 50.

Mr. F. D. Kanga, appeared for the accused.

The evidence showed that on the 30th September last one Chatre went to the complainant's shop at Hornby Road with a watch for repairs, which Mr. J. E. George, an Assistant in the firm identified it as one stolen from their shop which one H. E. D'Souza had given it for repairs. Mr. George therefore detained Chatre and reported the matter to the police, who traced the watch having passed several hands, though originally accused had sold it to a watch-maker Kanji Jetha for Rs. 20 and passed a receipt in English in the name of D'Souza.

His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40 or in default four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

THE JACOB CIRCLE TRAGEDY.

The Coroner Mr. A. R. King, yesterday, held an adjourned inquest on the bodies of Jankibai (60), Sitabai (26) and Babu Ramchandra (2) who it is alleged were stabbed by a sharp instrument at Jacob Circle on the 2nd instant by Aron Samuel a Bene Israel.

The jury returned a verdict that deaths were due to injuries inflicted by the suspect, Aaron Samuel.

VERDICT ON WOMAN'S DEATH.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded inquiry on the body of Ramabai (50) who was knocked down by a steam lorry driven by Rustomji Jamshedji Kadva at Zakaria Bunder, on the 12th instant.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by her having been knocked down by a steam lorry whilst it was being backed on a road and that the driver did not take care to see that the road was clear.

QUEEN'S ROAD FATALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest on Saturday at the G. T. Hospital, on the body of Sawla Bala (6), the only child of a widow named Kashibai, residing at Dhobi Talao.

The evidence showed that at 5-15 p.m. on 20th instant the deceased was descending the Marine Lines Railway Bridge when he was followed by Shravan Raoji. While the deceased got down and was walking along Queens' Road, a motor car came fast and its front left guard struck the deceased on the side of the neck and knocked him down. The car was on the proper side, but no horn was blown. A policeman stopped the car and placing the deceased in the car took him away to the hospital.

Mr. Percy Knapp a Civil Engineer, and Mr. Anderson Anderson, an Assistant in the firm of Messrs. Mackenzie, Ltd., who were in the car deposed that the car was going between 10 to 15 miles an hour. They could not say if the horn was sounded at the time of accident.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

REPORTED THEFT.

Kavasji Muncherji a Parsi residing at Victoria Road reports to the Police that at 9 p.m. on the 10th instant he lost a case containing a gold watch and chain and jewellery valued at Rs. 1,125.

Mr. Shanksha Ardeshir Divecha, residing at Hughes Road reports to the police that he lost Rs. 923 in notes and cash on the 16th instant.

Jaydayal Lachminarayen, a Marwari, residing at Shekh Memon Street, reports to the Police of the theft of a coat which contained jewellery valued at Rs. 1,598 hanging on a peg in his room at 12-30 p.m., on Friday last.

Shaikh Ismail Mahomed, residing in Sankli Street, reports to the Police that on Sunday afternoon at 2-45 p.m. he hung his coat in his room and after five minutes he found the coat hanging minus a wallet containing Rs. 1,107 worth of currency notes.

JOYCE'S CHEQUE MANIA.

Messrs. Dinshaw Namdar and Co. of Crawford Market reports to the Police that S. V. Joyce, who has been wanted by police in connection with many dishonoured cheques, purchased cigarettes worth Rs. 4 on the 17th instant and offered a cheque for Rs. 378-8 taking the balance in cash. The cheque has been dishonoured since.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE BURIED CITY."

I happened to drop in at the Opera House on Sunday evening for an hour where the much talked about film "The Buried City", an entirely new African film, adapted from the novel "Isban Israel" by George H. Cossins is being shown

The story is written around the Zimbabwe ruins in Central Africa. From a scenic point of view the film is interesting, but otherwise a very bad interpretation of the book. It is rather a pity film producers don't go in for a more reasonable interpretation of the works of some of our authors, instead of making such wild efforts to surpass one another in their imagination.

About twenty people, hardly more, saw the film through, and to outline the story for those who were not there would be rather a waste of space.

If the various managements of several of our Bombay Cinemas made a point of a more careful selection of films in future I think they would find a much larger patronage rewarding their efforts.

A CORRECTION.

We tender our apologies to Mr. Dan Mansfield for the printer's error which occurred in yesterday's account of "The Better 'Ole" and read "Dam Manseld as Old Bill" which should have read "Dan Mansfield as Old Bill."

It is not our policy to swear publicly in print, and we take this opportunity for correction.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League, Bombay on the 21st October 1921 at 9 p.m., (S. T.), in Dinshaw Petit Mill's chawl, Dr. D. R. Desai presiding, the following resolutions among others were passed.

1 That the Bombay Government be requested to enforce by law at an early date the total prohibition of the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor for other than medical purposes.

2 That the Bombay Government be requested to take immediate steps to suppress the so called "Sporting Clubs" the number of which has enormously increased and is still increasing and which find most of their customers among the poorer classes and to prohibit gambling in all its forms.

3 That the tenants, residing in Bombay, paying a monthly rent of Rs. 5 and above, be eligible to vote in the election for the Bombay Municipal Corporation and that the attitude taken up by the majority of the land-lord-ridden corporation is retrograde, in view of the franchise allowed by the Government with reagrd to the elections to the Provincial Legislative Council.

4 That the Bombay Municipal Corporation be urged to introduce free and compulsory primary education in Bombay without any further dolay and that the period of ten years contemplated by the Corporation be declared as unnecessarily too long.

5 That the Bombay Municipal Corporation be urged to pay attention to the sanitation of Parel and particularly to that of Parel Road which is always full of dust.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT AND THE CASTING VOTE

The Director of Information writes to say:—As the action of the President, Bombay Legislative Council, in giving his casting vote against Rao Bahadur Chitale's motion made during the last session for the appointment of a committee on the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, has been criticised in some newspapers under a complete misapprehension of the practice of the Speaker in the House of Commons, followed by the Bombay President, it is necessary to call attention to the said practice and correct the misapprehension. At a previous session, when the President, Bombay Legislative Council, had to give his casting vote on another question, he had explained to the Council the House of Commons practice to have invariably been that the Speaker gives his casting vote so as to give the House another opportunity of deciding the question for itself rather than take into his own hands the final decision and settlement of the question. This practice is explained in May's Parliamentary Practice (3rd Edition) as follows:

"Upon all occasions when the question was for or against giving to any measure a further opportunity of discussion he (the Speaker) should always vote for the further discussion" that the House might have a further opportunity of coming by itself to a more decisive conclusion.

At the Conference of the Presidents of the Legislative Councils held at Simla in September last, the President, Legislative Assembly presiding, the question as to how the President should give his casting vote was discussed. During the discussion it came out that in all the cases in which up to date the Presidents attending the Conference had given their casting votes, they had of their own motion followed the practice adopted in the House of Commons i.e., that the President will give his casting vote (a) to ensure further discussion of the subject at a future date, and (b) as the guardian of the status quo. The President, Legislative Assembly, explained at the said Conference, that the principle underlying the practice in the House of Commons and rightly followed by the Presidents of the Indian Legislative Councils was that a proposal to change existing conditions had not received sufficient support of public opinion, if the support of only half the Members in the Council could be secured for it.

In giving his casting vote with the Noes as to Rao Bahadur Chitale's motion for a committee on the question of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, the President, Bombay Legislative Council followed the practice in the House of Commons which has been unanimously accepted at the Presidents' conference held at Simla as the right practice to follow. Before giving his casting vote, the President asked the Government Member whether he would give an undertaking or assurance that he would make a statement to the Council on the question at the next session and to give another opportunity to the Council to discuss and decide it if it chose. The Government Member having given that undertaking, the President said that under those circumstances he would give his vote for the Noes as that should enable the Council to deliberate on and decide the question again on the Government announcing their policy at the next session.

PROCEEDINGS OF BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Bombay will be translated into Marathi, Gujarati and Kanarese and the translations will be published in the "Bombay Government Gazette", and they will be translated also into Sindhi and the translation will be published in the "Sind Official Gazette". The dates of publication will be reported.

PUNJAB FINANCE COMMITTEE

RECOMMEND INCREASED POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

The proceedings of a meeting of Finance Committee held on October 14th, has been published in the "Punjab Gazette." The committee advised in favour of the following among other items of expenditure:—Rs. 102,563 on temporary additional police rendered necessary by the disturbed state of the province, Rs. 22,000 on furniture purchased for a new suite of rooms in Government House, Lahore, for the use of His Royal Highness, Prince of Wales. As regards the expenditure of Rs. 160,000 in connection with the visit in the Punjab of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the Committee was of opinion that before any demand was put before the Legislative Council full details of expenditure and explanations of the various items should be made available.

SWARAJYA ASHRAM, DELHI.

Its objects:—The Ashram aims at the organisation of a Society of workers whose devotion and energy should meet the calls for service in the country's non-violent battle for Swaraja. The ashram will work under the management of the District Congress Committee and will take upon itself the task of looking after the healthy development of the inmates both in their private and public career.

Recruits:—An Ashram requires the best in the nation's manhood, because no country's struggle for freedom has succeeded without the sacrifice of her best. And in India's case the feed must be perennial.

"In propagating a seed we have to select the best and this seed has got to destroy its outer form—sacrifice its body before it can lay bare the potentialities that lie within."

Applications for admission are invited to reach the Superintendent before the end of the month. The applicants must be such as have received an education up to the F.A. or B.A.; of any University. The admission is open to all without distinction of caste or creed.

Adequate provisions will be made for the boarding lodging and clothing of the inmates and the Ashram will look after their necessary wants in a parental way.

The Behar and Orissa Government's camp will move from Ranchi to Patna on 3rd, 4th and 5th November as the headquarters is due there on the 7th November.—(A. P.)

Your Children need this safe Milk

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Glaxo is prepared from pure *cow's* milk, made *safe* and comfortably digestible by the Glaxo Process. Little bodies grow plump and rosy on it, and mother is happy in the knowledge that Glaxo is germ-free and that her darlings are safeguarded against diarrhœa and other milk-borne diseases.

Let your Children drink

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every day

—and make their milk puddings, bread-and-milk, porridge, etc., with Glaxo!

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside an air-tight, sealed tin. You prepare just as much as you require *when* you require it by mixing with *boiling water only*. Mix as "Directions for general use" on Tin, and use as you would ordinary milk for cooking.

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., BOMBAY.

POISONED FINGER

DEATH OFTEN LURKS IN A CUT.

A CUT or scratch is the gateway through which dangerous disease germs enter the body. When a dirty knife, a rusty needle, a splinter or a thorn scratches the finger, the latter is inoculated with germs. In a few hours the finger will become hot and throbbing. It will be painful to touch and swell all round the injury. A little later the wound may exhibit a whitish appearance in the middle of the swelling, and we have what is known as a festering or poisoned finger. The inflammation set up by the poison may spread until the whole hand and arm are rendered useless.

The only way to avoid such serious results is to cleanse the wound, however slight, and then apply Zam-Buk, which is a powerful antiseptic and germ-killer. Zam-Buk is a purely herbal preparation which, when applied to the broken skin, soothes and purifies the wound and then proceeds to heal with new healthy skin in a quick, painless, and perfect manner.

Zam-Buk, which is a unique preparation, must not be confused with mere ointments with which it has nothing in common. It pays to keep a box of Zam-Buk always handy.

ZAM-BUK is unequalled for Cuts, Bruises, Poisoned Wounds, Burns, Strains, Sore Feet, Insect Bites, Ringworm, Abscesses, Prickly Heat, Eczema, Ulcers, Festering Sores; etc. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at R.1 or Rs.2-4 per pot. Direct at R.1-2 or Rs.2-8 from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

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TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

SPORTING NEWS.

LAWN TENNIS.

CAMBR DGESHIRE PROBABLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

The following are Cambridgeshire probables with their respective jockeys:—

Abbot's Trace	Jelliss.
Lacrosse	Carslake.
Franklin	Donoghue.
Hollister	Sharpe.
Blue Lady	Brennan.
Golden Dale	Elliott.
Ever Gay	Killean
Palomides	F. Fox.
Foundation	Wraog.
Statuary	Lister.
Clarion	Blank.
Senhora	Crickmere.
Harna	Weston.
Stardrift	Blank.
Manilardo	Childs.
Grandcourt	Beary.
Fancyman	Frank Bullock.
Black Gown	Gardner.
Beau Regard	Strydom.
Northern Light	Blank.
Aclare	Blank.
Yellow Dwarf	Mcconnell.
Poiret	H. Wheatly.
Milenko	G. Smith.
Mint Leaf	Robertson.
Our Prince	Blank.
Goldfinder	Blank.
Will Somers	Blank.
The Bull	Grace.

FOOTBALL IN ENGLAND.

MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

Thirty thousand spectators were present at the International Association Football Match between England and Ireland which was played at Belfast to-day. The weather was cold and stormy and the ground soft, making the ball difficult to control. For some time neither sets of forwards could make much headway against the stubborn defence of half-backs but afterwards the play became very bright. Gillespie scored for Ireland and Kirton for England and at the interval the score stood at one all. The second half was keenly contested but there was no further score.

INTERNATIONAL SOCCER.

IRELAND DRAWS WITH ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

The International Association football match between Ireland and England which was played to-day at Belfast resulted in a draw each side scoring one goal.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

RESULTS OF SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8-30 p.m. Oct. 24.

The following are results of to-day's Association Football matches:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Bolton W. 1.
Bradford C. 1, Sheffield U. 1.
Burnley, 5; Chelsea, 0.
Everton 2, Oldham A. 2.
Huddersfield 2, Arsenal 0.
Manchester C 4, Manchester United 1.
Middlesboro' 5, Aston Villa 0.
Preston H. E. 2, Newcastle U. 0.
Sunderland 3, Blackburn R 1.
Tottenham H 0, Liverpool 1.
West Bromwich Albion 2, Cardiff C 2.

SECOND DIVISION.

Barnsley 2, Derby County 1.
Bury 3, Coventry C 2.
Crystal P 1, Blackpool 0.
Fulham 4, Rotherham C 0.
Hull City 1, Bristol C 0.
Leeds U 1, Stoke 2.
Leicester C 0, Wolverhampton W 1.
Notts County 0, Clapton Orient 0.
Port Vale 1, South Shields 1.
Wednesday 2, Bradford 1.
West Ham U 1, Nottingham F 0.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN.)

Accrington S 1, Wrexham 0.
Barrow 2, Lincoln C 0.
Chesterfield 1, Nelson 2.
Crewe A 1, Ashington 2.
Durham City 3, Daslington 7.
Rochdale 0, Stockport C 1.
Southport 7, Grimsby Town 1.
Tranmere R 4, Stalybridge C 1.
Walsall 3, Hartlepools U 1.
Wigan Boro' 4, Halifax T 3.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN.)

Brentford 5, Queen's Park R 1.
Bristol R 2, Merthyr T 0.
Charlton A 1, Brighton and Hove 0.
Gillingham 1, Southend U 0.
Luton Town 1, Portsmouth 0.
Newport C 0, Plymouth A. 0.
Northampton 2, Aberdare 0.
Reading 2, Norwich City 1.
Swansea T 3, Millwall 0.
Swindon T 1, Exeter 1.
Watford 1, Southampton 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Albion Rovers 1, Queen's Park 1.
Ayr U 2, Hearts 1.
Clyde 2, Clydedank 1.
Dumbarton 2, Morton 1.
Dundee 5, Kilmarnock 0.
Falkirk 3, St. Mirren 1.
Hamilton Acas. 2, Aberdeen 2.
Hibernians 2, Partick Thistle 0.
Raith Rovers 1, Airdrieonians 0.
Rangers 1, Celtic 1.
Third Lanark 4, Motherwell 3.

DECCAN GYMKHANA POONA.

WRESTLING AND ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS 1921.

The Tournament Committee of the Deccan Gymkhana have decided to change the dates of the forthcoming sports from 7th to 12th to 20th to 25th November 1921 and the entries for the same are to be closed on the 5th November 1921. The actual programme for Tennis begins on 10th November.

Wrestling:—
(1) Open, (2) College Students and Graduates, (3) School Students over 20, (4) School Students below 20.

Gymnastic Championship Class (A) consisting of the following items:—
(1) Malkahmb fixed, (2) Malkhamb hanging, (3) Malkhamb Cane, (4) Club-Swinging, (5) Weight-lifting.

Gymnastic Championship Class (B) consisting of the following items:—
(1) Single-Bar, (2) Double Bar, (3) Trapeze, (4) Weight-lifting.

Athletic Championship consisting of the following items:—
(1) 100 metres flat race, (2) 110 metres hurdles, (3) 1,600 metres race, (4) Running Long Jump, (5) Running High Jump, (6) Pole vault for height, (7) Putting the Shot, (8) Rope-climbing.
10,000 metres Race.
27 miles Marathon Race.
50 miles Cycling Race.

Swimming Championship consisting of the following events:—
100 metres back stroke, 100 metres one hand swimming, 400 metres free style.

TEAM COMPETITION.
Atya-Patya, Kho-Kho, Tug-of-War, Cross-country-Race, Relay Race, Wrestling.

Open to professionals only Wrestling for professionals.

STUDENTS AND KHADAR.

AZAGAPATAM MEDICOS HOLDING OUT

(From a Correspondent.)

VIZAGAPATAM, Oct. 20.

On the 20th of September 150 out of the 200 Students of the Medical School at Vizagapatam were suspended for attending the School with Khadar caps on. The order was issued by the School Superintendent though according to the R.D. rules, the Surgeon-General alone is empowered to do so. On the 28th afternoon the Minister incharge of Local SelfGovernment sent an order of dismissal to these students if they did not apologise before the 3rd of October for their breach of dress regulations. In obedience to this some Students retracted and attended with blackened Khadar caps. The Surgeon-General sent a telegram that Government did not approve "blackened white caps". A notice was put up that Khadar was on no account to be worn.

At present there are above forty students remaining firm without submitting my apology. They are subject to various petty annoyances but the young men are bearing them all in silence. On the 17th Oct. fresh orders were given threatening summary dismissal if no apology was tendered within forty-eight hours. The students submitted a dignified reply. Public sympathy is wholly with the students and further developments are anticipated.

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION AT JHARIA.

The Secretary All-India Trade Union Congress Jharia wires under date 20:

The All-India Trade Union Congress, Second Session will be held in Jharia (Coalfields) on the 19th, 20th and 21st of November. The Reception Committee meetings are held every now and then and all the important work regarding the Pandal and other necessaries are vigorously carried on. About Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for the pandal. The delegates from all the Trade, Labour and the Railways Unions, Kisan Associations and visitors are invited. The delegates and the visitors should please communicate their arrival at Jharia to the Secretary for making arrangements about their lodging and boarding.

LAJPAT RAI RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Lala Lajpat Rai has resigned the office of President of the All-India Trade Union Congress. Being so far away from the office of the Congress at Bombay he feels that he cannot co-operate with the other office-bearers who have to do things without consulting him.

MALABAR TRIALS.

MR. M. A. RAHIMAN SENTENCED TO 2 YEARS' RIGOROUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 24.

The accued Mr. Mohamed Abdul Rahiman did not wish to cross-examine prosecution witnesses, being a Non-Cooperator. He admitted having written the letters attributed to him. Mr. T Sangunni, Public Prosecutor, who conducted the prosecution urged exemplary punishment for the accused-who was a little learned and spread information calculated to harm the authorities. Judgment was reserved till 3 p.m.

LATER.

Mr. Mohamed Abdul Rahiman was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

Churchill has appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Sir James Stevenson, and including a number of prominent representatives of rubber interests, for the purpose of investigating the present rubber situation in the British Colonies and Protectorates. The Committee will advise the Secretary of State as to what measures should be taken to improve the existing situation.

NEW PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT.

FORMED UNDER PRESIDENTIAL DECREE.

"STATE OF SIEGE" IN LISBON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

A British official Despatch from Lisbon says that the new Government has been constitutionally formed under a Presidential Decree. A proclamation which has been issued in Lisbon denounces assassinations and says that the victims are to have a State funeral. A state of siege has been declared for a fortnight. Steps are being taken to punish assassins and disarm "ruffians who somehow have obtained weapons for the outbrack of the revolution."

A BULGARIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

ASSAILANTS UNKNOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

Sofia.—M. Dimitroff, Minister for War, has been assassinated while motoring together with his chauffeur and two passengers. The assailants are unknown but the outrage is believed to be political.

DOMINIONS AND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

GEN. SMUTS ON QUESTION OF INVITATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 24.

Pretoria.—General Smuts in a speech referring to the composition of the Empire Delegation to Washington said that he gathered from the Press that the Dominions had not been invited to the Conference. He added that if the Pacific Dominions attended without a direct invitation from America being sent through the British Diplomatic channels a serious setback would be given to the status of Dominion Nationhood achieved at the Paris Conference where the United States alone remained outside the general recognition of the status of the Dominions. If South Africa appeared at the International Conference it would be in her own right and not by cover of the International right of the British Government.

BASIS FOR DISARMAMENT.

U. S. DELEGATES DRAFTING AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

Washington.—Assuming that the Powers participating in the Washington Conference expect America to take the initiative, the American Delegates to the Conference are drafting definite proposals as the basis for a Disarmament Agreement.

TEA AND RUBBER INDUSTRIES.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 1-30 p.m. Oct. 24.

At a meeting of Harrison and Crossfield the Chairman, amongst other things, said hat the position of the Tea Industry had much improved. It was probable that the world's production in 1921 would be 600,000,000 pounds against the probable consumption of 700,000,000. When business with Russia became possible, he said the demand must exceed the limits of production.

As a result of restrictions, the total production of raw rubber this year would probably not exceed 280,000 tons. The amount bought by manufacturers during the same period was 250,000 tons and it was safe to conclude that by the end of the year the invisible stocks of raw and manufactured rubber would be used up to the fullest extent possible and that next year the demand for raw rubber must again be fully equal to the actual consumption and amount to not less than 300,000 to 350,000 tons. No source of rubber consumption could be said to be declining and new uses were ever being added to those already in existence.

SIR ROGER KEYES.

APPOINTED LORD OF ADMIRALTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

Sir Roger Keyes has been appointed Lord of the Admiralty and Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.

AWAKENING IN BROACH DISTRICT.

MR. NARIYELWALA'S SACRIFICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 21.

The boycott of foreign cloth at Broach has received considerable stimulus from the heroic sacrifice of Mr. Hiralal Harjivandas Nariyelwala who has stripped his house bare of all foreign clothes, some of them of the finest texture and of the most artistic embroidery, and has forwarded them to the Gujarat Prantik Samiti for being consigned to fire. At Manubar, in the Broach District, a meeting of resident Moslems and tailors adopted resolutions completely boycotting foreign cloth, discontinuing sewing foreign clothes, and organising the Angora fund locally.

A fine example was set to the Moslem residents of Rander, Kathor and Variaw by Sheth Mahomed Ibrahim Sidat of South Africa who in celebrating the marriage of Mr. Cassam Sidat at Varachha in the Surat District on October 12th made exclusive use of Khadi.

At a meetin convened at Bulsar under the presidentship of Mr. Burjorji Vicaji by the Taluka Samiti, the Karachi resolution was reiterated, and on the following day, a large number of foreign caps were publicly burnt near the Swadeshi Stores.

At Palitana, however, Mr. Fulchand Kasturchand who had on October 11th lectured at Shihor, under the Bhavnagar State, on Swadeshi and induced the ladies present to boycott foreign cloth for all time, found how a lecture on the duties of students was banned at the Balashrama by two policemen who in a conversation with the superintendent of the Balashrama forebode evil consequences if outsiders in white caps were allowed to address the students of the city as well as of the Balashrama.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD A BHIWANDI.

A correspondent writes:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad went to Bhiwndi on the night of the 20th instant, on the pressing invitation of the people of that village from a long time. About fifteen thousand people from the neighbourhood assembled in the meeting and great enthusiasm prevailed when the Maulana arrived. Some people came all the way on foot from the villages situated at a distance of fifty miles. Maulana expressed a wish to see the entire meeting dressed in Khadder and this was made known to the inhabitants of the village previously. This produced a magical effect on the mind of the people and for three days the tailors of Kalyan and Bhiwndi were busy day and night in making Khadi dress for the people of that locality. It was indeed a pleasing sight to see such a big crowd in white and chaste Khadi dress. The Maulana is very keen on the complete boycott of the foreign cloth and in every meeting he speaks or to every individual he talks to he impresses the importance and the necessity of Khadder dress.

The Maulana spoke for about two hours on the question of the Khilafat, the Swaraj, the Non-Cooperation and Swadeshi. Bhiwndi is mainly inhabited by the weaver class who use foreign yarn. Maulana Saheb took a solemn pledge from them to make cloth out of purely hand-spun yarn in future and he further impressed on them that they could not do any better service to the Khilafat cause than by popularising purely Swadeshi cloth.

He then appealed in most glowing terms for funds for Angora and the inhabitant of Bhiwndi village presented a purse containing Rs. 11,000 to the Maulana.

JAPAN'S REPLY TO CHINESE NOTE.

FORMER'S SURPRISE AT LATTER'S "BLUNT REFUSAL."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 24.

Japan, in the course of her reply to the Chinese note regarding the Shantung question, expresses surprise at China's blunt refusal to open direct negotiations, and suggests that China should reconsider her attitude "as evidently China does not appreciate the existing position of affairs." Japan insists upon retaining the share of management of the Shantung railway in order to guarantee efficient service, and complains of China's expression characterising the Japanese declarations as "hollow and devoid of meaning."

The reply registers regret that such an expression, derogatory to the principles of international courtesy, should have been used; and Japan comes to the conclusion that China "has no respect for the fundamental idea which should govern the negotiations regarding the Shantung question."

ACCIDENT TO JAPANESE DELEGATION

STEAMER CAUGHT IN TERRIFIC CYCLONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

New York.—A terrific cyclone described by the Captain as the worst in his thirty years' experience struck the liner "Kashima Maru" last Thursday. The ship is conveying the Japanese Delegation to the Washington Conference. The chief of the Delegation narrowly escaped injury.

Columbus (Ohio).—Mr. Daugherty, Attorney-General, has arrived on his way to Washington, and has predicted that there will be no general railway strike.

CONGRESS CONTROVERSY.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S VIEWS.

Lala Lajpatrai writes as follows to the 'Tribune':—

Sir,—After the extremely lucid article which appeared in your yesterday's issue on this subject I need add only a few words to enable your readers to grasp the real matter in dispute between the President and the Working Committee of the All-India Congress. The President holds, that in all matters of law he is the sole and final authority; and the Working Committee and the All-India Congress Committee have no *locus standi*. These committees do not accept this position. They concede that the President is the final authority in all matters of procedure in meetings, but where there is an appeal or reference on a question of substanitve law, the whole house is seized with it and can decide against the President's view. The new All-India Congress Committee constituted under the new constitution was elected in the month of June. On July 28th (?) it held its first session in Bombay, and the first question raised was whether the elections had been regular. The President overruled all objections relating to Provinces other than Bengal and Madras. The question as regards Bengal and Madras he kept pending. In the meantime he held that the All-India Congress Committee could proceed to business. For three days the Committee met and passed momentous resolutions about the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the boycott of foreign cloth, etc. There was no indication, that he differed from the rest of the Committee on any of these substantive propositions. One of the resolutions passed at this sitting delegated full powers of the All-India Congress Committee to the Working Committee, and referred all the matters not disposed of by that body to the Working Committee for decision. Amongst these were the objections against the elections in Bengal and Madras. Thus the Working Committee was seized of the question relating to the validity of the elections in Bombay and Madras. The President, however, claimed the sole right to decide that question and decided it in favour of the objectors. The rest of the Committee (with the exception of one member) demurred to the decision and ruled that the matter need not be decided on the merits as fresh elections were to be held in November and any enquiry into the question was likely to interfere in the carrying out of the heavy programme before the country. They appealed to the objectors to practically waive their objection and co-operate with each other in carrying out the programme. After this, the Working Committee met three times—in Patna, in Calcutta and in Bombay. The President took no steps to enforce his decision. In the meantime, the objectors assured Mahatma Gandhi that they had accepted the decision of the Working Committee. At Bombay, the Working Committee resolved that in view of the serious political situation an emergency meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be called for the 4th November at Delhi to authoritatively settle the policy to be followed till the regular session of the Congress in December. In defiance of this resolution, the President has notified that no meeting will be held at Delhi as announced. He objects to the validity of the structure of the Committee. It is obvious that even if it be conceded that the Bengal and Madras elections to the All-India Congress Committee were irregular and null and void, still that did not invalidate the whole structure of the Committee. The Committee exists all the same, and as that Committee delegated all its powers to the Working Committee by a resolution passed under the presidency of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar himself, his recent action in cancelling that meeting is not only *ultra vires*, but unprecedentally rude and high-handed. So the controversy between the President and the Working Committee is a purely technical one. It has nothing to do with the policy or the work of the Congress. In this controversy the President has against him an overwhelming majority of the Working Committee, and probably of the All-India Congress Committee also, which includes in its ranks some of the keenest, the ablest and the most famous lawyers of India. Mahatma Gandhi himself has been a great lawyer. Pt. Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das both have a reputation as high if not higher than that of Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar. I also can claim to have had a good deal of experience of the law relating to meetings, both in India and foreign lands. I have never come across a single President who claimed the powers which Mr. Raghavachariar does. Mr. Vijiaraghava Chariar is a very honest and sincere man. His patriotism and character are above suspicion. He is learned and scholarly but somehow or other he is obsessed with the idea that the country will be ruined if it does not follow his interpretation of the Congress constitution, its rules, etc. Any way the best thing for him to do was to appeal to the All-India Congress Committee against the decision of the Working Committee, and seek a vote of confidence from it. His present attempt to dismiss and overrule the All-India Congress Committee itself by a mere gesture is, to say the least, futile provocation. It may be noted that the resolution of the Working Committee objected to, was passed unanimously in the presence of 12 members out of a total of 15, the absentes including Maulana Mohammad Ali, the President and Mr. C. R. Dass.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITY IN PARIS.

DISTURBANCES AT HAVRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

Paris.—At a Communist meeting, which was held to-day, in protest of the condemnation of Zacob and Vanzetto, a bomb was thrown whilst the police were dispersing a noisy crowd at the door of the hall. Fifteen were injured, including twelve policemen. There was also disturbance at Havre when the police were dispersing the demonstrators before the American Consulate. A few were injured.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Annual General Meeting, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Sir Dinshaw Petit Exchange Hall, Dalal Street, 2-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 26.

The Morarji Goculdas Spg. and Wg. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Ismail Building, Hornby Row, 4-30 p.m.

The Taluka Conference at Umbergaon.

FRIDAY, October 28.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Central India Spg., Wg. and Mfg. Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mills, Navsari Building, Hornby Row, 3-30 and 3-45 p.m. respectively.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Cavel 4 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 29.

The S.S. Malwa with the English Mails leaves at 1 p.m.

IN AID OF KHULNA FUND.

We understand that Misses A. D. Navroji and Mrs. A. P. Subavalla have organised a programme of Tableaux Vivants and Indian Music in aid of the Khulna Famine Relief Fund and that it will come off in the middle of next month.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE'S CHARKA DEPOT.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has opened a Charka Depot under the able supervision of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda at Fanaswadi, where Charkas of all sorts and sizes, cheapest, best and sound of the approved Congress type are sold.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality from all causes in the city on the 21st instant was 123 as against 149 on the corresponding day last year. There were one attack and one death from influenza and no attacks nor deaths from plague, cholera and smallpox.

D. C. MISSION SOCIETY MEETING.

The general meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India adjourned on 24th September will be held at the D. C. Mission Office (opposite Allbless Baug Charni Road) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) tomorrow (Wednesday).

Agenda: 1 Report of the General Secretary; 2 Budget; 3 Election of Committees etc. Papers can be seen in the office between 8 and 10 a.m.

MATUNGA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned general meeting of the Matunga District Congress Committee will meet on Wednesday the 26th of October at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at Shrinivas Buildings, Matunga to to elect two members for the F Ward Congress Committee, to elect Managing Committee members and office bearers and to pass the report and statement of accounts. All members are requested to attend.

F WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The election of 17 members from the F Ward District Congress Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will take place on Thursday the 27th October between the hours 9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. (S. T.) 28 gentlemen are candidates for the election. There will be one polling station at the F Ward Congress Committee Central Office opposite Tata Mills Vincent Road, Dadar

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 26th October 1921, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers on "The Means and Methods of collecting Folklore," by Mr. J. A. Saldanha, and "Riddles current in the District of Chittagong in Eastern Bengal, Part III," by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra, will be read. Members and friends are invited to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY S. R. ASSOCIATION

A meeting of ladies was held on Sunday the 23rd instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Home for the purpose of making arrangements for the Diwali Collection Fund. Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, one of the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association explained that this Fund was collected every year during the Diwali festival by lady volunteers and was spent in promoting education among women by means of scholarships elocution competition and providing other facilities for Women's Education. These include the provision of a Hostel for the Hindu lady students studying in High Schools and Colleges. The proceedings terminated after the distribution of printed receipt books and appeals for the Diwali Fund among the lady volunteers.

MILITARY SPORTS IN THE STADIUM.

With reference to the forthcoming People's Fair there will be three days of sporting events in the Stadium situated in the middle of the People's Fair. The three days chosen for the above are the 23rd, 24th and 25th of November, commencing at 4-30 p.m. each day.

The cost of seats and stands in the Stadium as follows:—Reserve seats Re. 1; Unreserved seats As. 8, 4 and 2. The cost of entry to the People's Fair is free for the whole week.

Teams wishing to compete from upcountry stations will be refunded the cost of bringing 8 horses from their respective stations, accommodation for horses and competitors will be arranged.

All entries should be addressed to Lt.-Col. H. E. Lavie D.S.O. People's Fair Esplanade Maidan, Bombay. Entries for all races except the Garry Pony race must be sent to the above address before the 15th November. Garry Pony race will be post entries.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 24.

Depression in the south of the bay is developing slowly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands and local in Lower Burma, Central India west and southeast Madras. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Central Provinces.

Chief amounts:—Table Island one and a half inches, Port Blair, Diamond Island and Negapatam two and Madras one and a half.

Forecast:—Some extension in the South of the Peninsula.

A Patna message says:—Rai Bahadur P. N. Sinha will move that the Government of India be urged to appoint a Committee to report on the condition of cattle in India and the advisability of a check on slaughter and export.

The breach between Hurnai and Hakus on Sibi-Bostan section of Quetta district was repaired on Sunday. Trains will run as usual.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, October 25, 1921.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

In order to minimise the significance of the practical vote of censure passed by the public of this city on the Government of Bombay for mishandling the question of the development of the city, a local Anglo-Indian contemporary has sought to discredit the unique demonstration at the Town Hall on Saturday last. It came out on Saturday with a leader of considerable length, full of professions of sympathy, in the abstract, with the objects of the evening's meeting, but showing, in the same breath, undisguised hostility to each and every one of the resolutions to be moved. The average Anglo-Indian journal, some one has said, is a friend of India—and a foe of Indians! There were as least one or two exceptions to this rule. Our local morning contemporary's "sympathetic" attitude towards Indian questions, during the last few months, has been smacking more of this veiled hostility than of the candid, though not seldom misguided, friendship which we were accustomed to witness in its columns. The public of this city, however, have come to realise the importance to be attached to either the professions of sympathy or the disguised hostility proceeding from such quarters. The public also know the value to be attached to the claims of the journal to speak for officialdom. Consequently, when it seeks to make out that the little difference of opinion about the proper person to preside over the Town Hall meeting "must considerably vitiate in the eyes of Government any value the resolutions might have possessed," one might ask when our contemporary had believed that the resolutions would have any value in the eyes of Government. Whether Government attach any value to the resolutions and bow to the popular will as expressed in those resolutions, it is for them to answer—at their peril! If they are bent on riding rough-shod over public opinion, they are welcome to do so, for the public too is determined to see whether its will or that of a handful of individuals, armed with autocratic powers, is to prevail.

We are aware that since the notification of the Town Hall meeting, great efforts, obviously inspired, had been made behind the scenes to secure its cancellation at the eleventh hour, but, fortunately, these efforts proved futile. Those, who had hoped that the demonstration would not come off after all, are obviously deeply chagrined that the meeting was held and they are now seeking to vent their disappointed feelings by discrediting the proceedings. We are of opinion that the meeting should not have carried its legitimate disapproval of Mr. Lalji Naranji's action in regard to the presentation of an address to the Prince of Wales to such lengths as to refuse to allow Mr. Lalji Naranji to preside on the occasion and it was unfortunate that it did not pay heed to the counsels of Messrs. Bhrucha and Tairsee in this respect. The dissatisfaction expressed by the audience over the proposal to elect Mr. Lalji Naranji to the chair is magnified by the journal to which we have referred into rowdyism which, it is said, will discount in the eyes of Government the value to be attached to the resolutions passed at the meeting! Not a word is said of the exemplary orderliness of the meeting when once a Chairman acceptable to it was elected. It is also sheer misrepresentation to state that although there were 500 members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber "not one of them was thought fit to take the chair." The objection taken by the audience was to the election of Mr. Lalji only and no other member of the Chamber. In fact, when one or two other members of the Chamber were proposed to the chair, the audience acquiesced in the selection with enthusiastic applause, but the names of these members of the Chamber were dropped in the confusion and it was, we are informed, by an accident, as it were, that Mr. Suntoke was finally voted to the chair. It was abundantly clear to everyone present that the gathering was opposed to the election of only Mr. Lalji Naranji.

We do not, however, wish to dwell on the misrepresentations of quarters interested in minimising the strength of the public feeling over the Development question. It is, as we have said, for the Government to decide whether they would further aggravate matters by ignoring the growing public feeling. The resolutions adopted at Saturday's meeting admirably express, except in regard to the Back Bay scheme, the deliberate opinion of the vast majority of the public of this city who have taken any interest in the activities of the Department and devoted any thought to the constitutional aspect of the subject and the services rendered by the Indian Merchants' Chamber in this respect have been most praiseworthy. There has been a deliberate violation of the constitution and no amount of plausible explanations of the step can disguise the attempt to deprive the people of their rights. If anything, the resolutions have erred on the side of moderation. Besides the abandonment of the Back Bay scheme, the meeting should have demanded, as suggested by some of the speakers and the president, that all the Indian members of the impotent Advisory Committee should forthwith resign and that no Indian, possessing a grain of self-respect, should consent to step into the place of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, if he resigns, unless "Development" is made a Transferred subject. But have the "Co-operators" the requisite moral grit to do so?

A CONSTRUCTIVE MOVEMENT.

"Without an imaginative conception of what kind of civilization we wish to create," writes the Irish poet and philosopher "A. E.", "the best Government from either quarter will never avail to lift us beyond national mediocrity." And as India aspires to contribute towards the service of humanity in the future as she had done in the past, the leaders of the country need to conceive clearly the ideals of social reconstruction which will direct her policy when she achieves the goal of Swaraj. Absorbed as the energies of most public-spirited men rightly are in the bloodless political war initated by the Indian National Congress, not many have had leisure for constructive thought in the field of economic and social reform. Economic interests, as many thinkers have observed, bind the organic unity of a nation firmly and our primary aim, therefore, should be to knit together the economic interests of the different section of the Indian Commonwealth. Towards bringing about this unity, equality of opportunity in the economic sphere is as essential as is equality of rights in the field of political action. And with equality of opportunity should go freedom of action and power to mould economic policy. In the conditions of this country, and particularly of this Presidency, with its vast rural population dependent mainly on agriculture, the most satisfactory manner of evolving an economic democracy is through the cooperative movement. It is the cooperative movement which has given Ireland the spiritual and material strength that has transformed it in the last decade and it is that movement which still dominates agricultural Russia where not a vestige of the pre-Revolutionary social organization remains. The co-operative movement also formed the bedrock of the ancient system of the Indian village civilization and it is to co-operation in its modern garb, organised by the people and controlled by the people, that we must turn for inspiration if we seek to rebuild the economic and social systems of the country.

The co-operative movement was introduced in this country so far back as in 1905 and its effects on the economic life so far have been disappointing and yet it may be affirmed that for the conditions of the our country few movements hold forth such high hopes as co-operation. The faults have been of defective organization and the discouraging results are easily explainable on the ground that the movement, having been controlled by Government, leaders of social and public opinion played or were permitted to play no prominent in its development. It was, in fact, no truly national effort, and it is only under national impulse that, as the experience of other countries proves, the movement can thrive. Cooperation has, moreover, touched only the fringe of the population of this Presidency and even among this small section the work has been confined mainly to the raising of capital and the granting and recovering of loans advanced for ordinary expenses. To serve a population of even ten million agriculturists, the number of agricultural credit societies was at the end of the year 1920-21, 2264, their membership being 1,71,614. The capital of these societies was Rs. 1, 31, 81, 611 giving an average of less than Rs. 80 per member, a meagre sum considering the class of landed proprietors from which the members are drawn. In the most intensively developed district—from the standpoint of cooperative progress—the percentage of societies to villages is 32, and the number of members per one thousand of the population is 47.

But it is not only in the propaganda of the movement and the formation of cooperative societies that the services of public-spirited workers will be found of benefit to the national cause. For, there is no social or economic advantage if the societies are to be ordinary money-lending concerns, without possessing even the facilities and business habits which govern money-lending by sowcars. In the first place, they must promote thrift and attract local savings themselves. It is true that 30 per cent. of the capital of the societies is "owned" capital, but, as the Registrar of Cooperative Societies admits (in his Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1921), the surplus capital and savings of the members are not attracted to the societies under a system of voluntary thrift but are generally found deposited with the local sowcars. This is due mainly to the fact that the societies, not having an established position as businesslike village banks, commanding enough capital to meet promptly all the legitimate requirements of members for the finance of agriculture, such members as make savings or have surpluses on hand deposit such funds with sowcars who can return these at short notice and grant additional credit. It is the absence of arrangements for the prompt and adequate finance of agricultural credit societies that is responsible for their lack of success. The Registrar, more anxious to promote what he deems the truly logical system of societies federated into banks with large areas of operations than to attend to the real needs and difficulties of agriculturists in whose interest the movement was introduced, fails to realize the immediate task before the movement and to profit by the experience of almost al other Indian provinces where there is a separate locally-controlled bank for every large compact group of societies. And there is ample scope for constructive national work in the promotion of projects for central banks and banking unions for all tracts which are advanced cooperatively.

Notes of the Day.

The Irish Crisis.

Mr. De Valera is nat a delegate to the Irish Conference which is meeting in London and his utterances and writings need have no direct bearing on the questions which the Conference has been called to tackle. Even if it is conceded that he has imported unnecessary heat in the epistle he has addressed to the Pope, it would be ridiculous for the Premier or his Unionist colleagues to call off the conference on the score of the alleged imprudence of one who is not a delegate to the conference. Quarters which have been invariably hostile to Irish claims pretend to be surprised at the tone of Mr. De Valera's letter and his statement that "the independence of Ireland has been formally proclaimed by regularly elected representatives of the people and ratified by subsequent plebiscites." Is the claim thus advanced by the Sinn Fein President made for the first time? The claim has been made by every Sinn Fein leader not only before there was any talk of negotiations with His Majesty's Government but throughput the broken period of these negotiations, in spite of Mr. Lloyd George's attempt to jockey the Sinn Fein leaders out of such a position. Mr. De Valera has only reiterated the views of Sinn Fein, may be a little too strongly, but neither Mr. Lloyd George nor any of his Unionist friends have any valid ground to be "surprised" at the letter of Mr. De Valera to the Pope, which seems to have been prompted particularly by the reference to "troubles in Ireland" in the King's reply to the Pope. The Supreme need of the hour is the settlement of the Irish question and the establishment of permanent peace between England and Ireland. If British statesmen are sincere in their desire for such settlement, they cannot surely permit the breaking-up of the Conference merely because De Valera has chosen to express the Irish view of the matter.

War Against Khaddar.

If the facts are true as stated by the correspondent whose communication, we publish elsewhere, the high-handedness of officialdom is nowhere better illustrated than in the attempt of the authorities of the Medical School at Vizagapatam, aided and abetted by the "co operating" Indian "Minister in charge of local self-Government," to compel the students of the School to give up the use of Khaddar. First they suspended the students for wearing white khaddar, but when later some of them who did not wish to discard home-spun cloth altogether, had the caps dyed black, they were told that even "blackened white caps" were taboo to the medical authorities. The Surgeon-General's order is stated to be that on no account is Khaddar to be worn. It is clear that the objection of the authorities is not to the white colour of the caps, but to their being made of purely home-spun and hand-woven cloth. It is thus that officialdom in Madras, with the full support of the Cooperators, is encouraging the use of indigenous goods! It is thus that the love of the country is being fostered in the youth to-day under official auspices! Medical students in India are not expected, at least up to now, to wear any uniform that white caps should be debarred. But to the authorities in Madras it is not merely the whiteness of the article, but its very indigenous quality that appears to be an eye-sore. May we ask these officials whether by penalising patriotism in this manner they expect the youth to love their Motherland the less and officialdom the more? These students will be the citizens of to-morrow and what feelings will they entertain towards those who, because they had the power to-day, bruised their hearts in this ruthless manner?

Unhappy Malabar.

Seldom does news from independent sources come from unhappy Malabar. What happens is that mostly onesided and highly coloured reports, in which, as usual the officials are praised and their political opponents calumniated get abroad, exciting the passions of the ignorant and undiscerning elements of Indian society, and creating a false atmosphere of alarm where a calm unperturbed understanding of the facts of the situation is absolutely called for in the interests of the people themselves and their security and contentment. As against the official and semi-official versions we have been able occasionally to obtain independent glimpes into the state of things in Malabar, thanks to the spirit of adventure which happily is not yet extinct among patriotic Indians. A communication, which "The Hindu" of Madras published the other day and which we reproduce elsewhere, reveals, if the facts mentioned are true, to what depths some of the custodians of law and order in unfortunate Malabar have sunk in order to justify their campaign of terrorism. According to the correspondent, the Malabar Police are, in some places, resorting to methods which strike at the very root of the security of the life, liberty and property of the subject.

Bombay Must Help.

The ostentatious welcome extended to the members of the Servants of India Society is not likely to impress the outside public so much as to make them believe in the unalloyed uprightness of Malabar officialdom. The sympathies of the public are avowedly on the side of the patriotic party who, under the guidance of Mr. Keshava Menon and his co-workers, are bravely carrying on relief work in spite of difficulties, harassment, misrepresentations, and personal danger. We welcome the offering of relief to the suffering people of Malabar through any agency, but we want to know why the authorities, if they are genuinely anxious to relieve suffering, have placed an embargo on the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and its branches. Freedom of movement and action is, as accounts published in the Madras papers say, denied or restricted in the case of just those who command the confidence of the general public and are, by reason of their disinterestedness, best qualified to give succour to the people who have been subjected to a terrible and prolonged affliction. It is, in the circumstance, the duty of the people outside Malabar to rally to the support of the Kerala Provinvial Congress Committee in its humanitarian work of relief. Bombay must bestir itself and the local Provincial Congress Committee must lead the way.

The Dharwar Judgment.

The "Bengalee" writes:—

The sentences passed by the Sessions Judge upon the accused in the Dharwar Riot case have come upon the public as a great surprise. It is amazing that such harsh sentences could be inflicted upon the accused when in the view of the Assessors, the offences with which they were charged were not brought home to them. One of the assessors expressed the opinion that there might have been a riot but that none of the accused took any part in it and, according to the other, they were not guilty. These views do not appear to have carried any weight with the Judge and he passed sentences calculated to make the hair stand on end with amazement and indignation. The Judge says that the Police officers behaved with exemplary patience and moderation. Why then did the Sub-Inspector go out of his way to fire on the crowd assembled before the liquor-shop and its neighbourhood? Why did he resort to this extreme step in a huff, when the circumstances did not warrant such drastic action? Why, again, was firing kept up even when the scene was lighted by persons intent on the humanitarian mission of bringing succour to the wounded? All these questions demand satisfactory answers without which it is unimaginable how the Judge could sing the praises of the Police with evident gusto. Was it really believed that the two Assessors were prejudiced in favour of the accused? Why then in the face of their clear opinion, the Judge passed sentences that cannot be contemplated without a sense of horror. We regret that the effect of the judgment will be to accentuate the forces of the present day unrest.

Sir H. Johnstone on Indians in Kenya.

Sir H. H. Johnston writes to the London "Times":—

"As a much earlier pioneer in East Africa than Sir Northrup McMillan, I must protest against the manner of his letter to you on the rights of natives of India—an integral portion of the British Empire—to participate in the Settlement Development, and Commerce of East Africa, or of any other portion of Africa under the British flag. As recorded by Sir Richard Burton, the first person of non-African race and birth, to enter the kingdom of Uganda was a native of British India. Indians traded with East Africa soon after the commencement of the Christian Era. The presence of large numbers of British Indians on the Zanzibar Islands and coasts was 100, 80, 70, 50 years ago, the main excuse and justification for British interference with those regions; and without the help, the bravery and discipline of Indian soldiers I doubt whether we should easily have got the better of Arab hostility; have suppressed slavery or the slave trade, or have acquired the magnificent Empire over East Africa that we now possess.

"The participation of Indians of all classes with us in the conquest from the slave traders, the survey, the opening up, the discoveries in botany and zoology of East Africa, from Abyssinia and Zanzibar down to Natal, has been too noteworthy to be overlooked by the European immigrants into the British possession so ridiculously misnamed "Kenya." The British white men are the leaders in East African enterprise, and they have been loyally backed up, laboured for, fought for, by thousands of black men. But the intermediary role played by the Indian sepoy, non-commissioned officer, surveyor, clerk, surgeon, botanical collector, trader and horticulturist, in all East Africa, from the Zambezi to Somaliland, has been far too important and loyal to be overlooked in the callous way characteristic of the thousand recent white settlers in the hinterland of Mombassa. The injustice of their attitude, the excess of their influence, revolts me, who strove before they were born, to open up East Africa to knowledge by the help of Indian troops, Indian doctors, and Indian clerks."

Joint Stock Companies.

Eighty-four Companies were registered during August last with a total authorised capital of 4.49 lakhs. Comparing with the 105 Companies registered in the corresponding month of the previous year with an aggregate capital of 10 crores 88 lakhs it shows a decided set-back in company floatation and furnishes an index of the continued depression in trade in general. We do not regard numerous Companies registered with a heavy authorised capital as necessarily a sign of prosperity since many of them started during the last two years have yet to make good their claims to assist national prosperity. The investing public seems to have realised the folly of expecting to be rich without working, at least so far as the new industries are concerned. It is to be hoped that the Fiscal Commission's report will give us some practical workable scheme for aiding those enterprises which reasonably promise to be successful at the same time affording means to weed out or prevent those having no reasonable chance of prosperity. Of the Companies registered in August the greatest number was in Bengal, which had 39 Companies of the total capital of 59 lakhs as against Bombay, which had only 6, but with a total capital of 2 crores 27 lakhs, or more than half of the total new capital all over India, while the United Provinces had five with a total capital of 53 lakhs. The Petit group is, of course, the most important fluctuations in this month.

The Mathematical Prodigy.

The "Hindu" publishes the following interesting particulars of the new Indian mathematical prodigy, who, it will be noted, is only in his eleventh year:—

Another Indian mathematical prodigy, who has not yet reached his teens is now before the public. Rajanarayanan, son of Mr. Srinivasachari Revenue Inspector, Samipullur, Madura District, was in the midst of mathematicians in Madras a few days ago, who put him all sorts of intricate questions of the B.A., standard and received ready and satisfactory answers and who admired the genius of the precocious boy. He was born on the 10th January 1911, and is studying in the Madura College nominally in the fourth form. But he is allowed full freedom to attend even the Intermediate classes. He was examined by Professors P. V. Seshu Iyer, S. R. U. Savoor, K. Ananda Rao and others. He is found to be well up in Elementary Euclid, and knows Algebra almost to the end. He is able to solve riders with very great facility. He knows all about Continued Fractions, Indeterminate Equations and Binomial series. He is fairly conversant with Trigonometry and knows up to DeMoiveres theorems and also the application and expansion of Trinomials and infinite products. He has also studied Analytical Geometry and knows Calculus (including Curvature) well. He is very remarkable for quick grasp of facts and for great ability and concentration of attention with which he works out mathematical problems. He talks English with ease and has read some plays of Shakespeare with profit. His present mathematical knowledge satisfies the standard of our University for a Senior B.A. class. In personal appearance he is small for his age and looks rather weak and lean, but has a bright and intelligent face and is very smart."

The "Hindu" understands that steps are being taken to get a University scholarship for the boy and to place him under the guidance of local eminent mathematicians.

SSIONS TRIAL BEGINS.

AMENDMENTS IN CHARGE-SHEET.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S PLEA FOR "RELIGIOUS FREEDOM."

ACCUSED AND NOCTURNAL VISITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The Sessions trial of the seven leaders commenced this morning at 11-30. The police arrangement was as rigorous as before, but the military display was less marked this time. About 350 people were admitted to the Khalikdina Hall, though over 2,000 applications for tickets were made, the Non-Cooperators boycotting it as previously. Mr. Ross Alston of the United Provinces Bar has been engaged at Rs. 1,100 daily assisted by Mr. Elphinstone who will draw an honorarium of Rs. 500 daily. At the rate proceedings are going on, there is every likelihood that the trial may last for over two weeks.

The arrangements inside the Hall were similar to those made at the time of the proceedings in the Committal Court, with this exception that a small *dais* was erected on the raised wooden platform in the Hall, specially for the Judge, and five chairs for five jurors were placed to the right of the Judge on the wooden platform, the Serishtedars and the interpreter being seated in front of the Judge before the platform. The leaders entered in the Khalikdina Hall at exactly 11 a.m., and all people stood up to do them honour. The leaders were brought in a closed prison van, preceded and followed by military motor-cars containing Indian as well as the European soldiers. Mr. Ross Alston arrived at 11-23 a.m. The Judge came in at exactly 11-30 a.m.

Mr. Elphinstone: I want to have one copy of the charge sheet, and I want to have one slight addition made in the first charge, after the words "that you all seven accused", there should be the words "at some time or times", and there must be, instead of "between February and September, 1921", February 1920 to September 1921."

Maulana Mahomed Ali, on being asked, said:—We have no objection. As Non-Cooperators we all want to understand the case only. You may write what you like.

Judge: Sit down. I do not want that.

Mr. Elphinstone: "I want that after Section 120B, Section 115 also be put. Section 120B lays down that a party to a conspiracy should be punished, as he had abetted the work, and the charge be broken in two parts, (1) to simple act and (2) to act to the conspiracy to seduce the soldiers from their duties, and they have gone beyond the conspiracy and have actually tried to seduce some soldiers. In the second para. I want that 115 be put after Section 120B second 120 one 109.

Judge: Have you got the sanction?

Mr. Elphinstone: Section 109 does not require sanction, but only Section 505 which has been taken.

Maulana Mahomed Ali: "The charge is already amended as desired. I thought that it was made clear to us in the Court that it was "February 21 to September 21", not "February 20 to September 21." We should have known before this, particularly when Section 131 can transport us for life and yet not a syllable of evidence was uttered for that against us. I do not know if it was in the head of the Magistrate that it was "February 1920 to September 1921" or it was public prosecutors. Now, as if the proceedings of the lower Court are being made null and void. What is the use of trying by "First Class Magistrate when the decision can be brushed aside here?"

The Public Prosecutor said that he only wanted "slight changes" to be made, but as it is not a slight change, what was the use of our labouring in jail to be prepared for the charge laid down by the Committing Magistrate when that has been brushed aside?"

The Judge told him to sit down.

THE AMENDED CHARGE.

The following amended charge in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind Sessions Court Jurisdiction Sessions, Case No. 33 of 1921, was read out to the accused:—

"At a court of Criminal Sessions held at Karachi before B. C. Kennedy, Esq., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, this 24th day of October, 1921, the following accused persons:—

(1) Mahomed Ali of Rampur, (2) Moulvi Hussein Ahmed of Deoband, (3) Dr. Saifudin Kitchlew of Amritsar, (4) Pir Ghulam Mujadid of Matiari, (5) Moulvi Nisar Ahmed of Cawnpore, (6) Bharti Krishna Tirathji alias Venkatraman, (7) Shaukat Ali of Rampur committed for trial by S. M. Talati, City Magistrate, Karachi, are placed at the Bar, and you all the seven accused at some time or times between the months of February 1920 and September 1921, both inclusive, at Karachi and other places in British India were with others parties to a criminal conspiracy to seduce Mahomedan officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty the King-Emperor from their duty, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 123B/115 read with Section 131 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of this Sessions Court, and further that you Mahomed Ali, on or about the 9th day of July, 1921, at Karachi, made a statement to wit that: "It is in every way religiously unlawful for a Musalman, at the present moment, to continue in the British army, or to enter the army or to induce others to join the army" with intent to cause or which is likely to cause Musalman officers and soldiers in the army of His Majesty to disregard, or fail in their duty as such and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 505 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognisance of the Court of Sessions, Karachi and I do further charge you, the said seven persons, that in pursuance of the said conspiracy, attempts were made by a member or members of that conspiracy, in or about the months of July or August 1921, to seduce Mahomedan officers from their duty and sending leaflets in the form of ex. 34 to such officers and you thereby committed an offence punishable under sections 120B, 109 read with section 131 I. P. C. and within the cognisance of the Court of Sessions Karachi; and further that you (accused 2 to 7 inclusive) conspired with the said Mahomed Ali to commit the said offence, under section 505 I. P. C., which he committed in pursuance of that conspiracy, and you thereby committed an offence under section 109 I. P. Code with section 505 I. P. C. within the cognizance of the Court of Session, Karachi, and further that you Mahommed Ali on or about 9th day of July 1921 at Karachi abetted the commission of an offence punishable under section 505, and or, section 131 I. P. C. by more than ten persons, in that you stated in the All-India Khilafat Conference that it is the duty of all Musalmans in the general and the Ulema in particular to see that these religious Commandments (referring to the words quoted above) are brought home to every Musalman in the Army, and thereby committed an offence under section 117 I. P. C., and within the Cognizance of the Court of Sessions, Karachi; and further that you (accused Nos. 2 to 7) conspired with the said Mohamed Ali to commit the said offence under section 117 I. P. C. which he committed in pursuance of that conspiracy and you thereby committed an offence punishable under section 108 read with section 117 I. P. C. and within the cognizance of this Sessions Court."

PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

Maulana Mohamed Ali wanted the copies of the charge as there were so many changes. He further said:—Before the jury is called I intend to inform the Court that as if the Magistrate's inquiry has not taken place, the Magistrate committed us before the most important part of my statement was recorded. In the case of my reversed friend, Maulana Hussain Ahmed, his statement was not heard even by the Court. The Magistrate only recorded that he was reciting 34 couplets of the Quran when in fact he was reciting traditions. The statement of Shri Shanker Achayara, a great Hindu divine, was not taken because according to his rules of Sanyas, he did not get up. The statement of Dr. Kitchlew I was not recorded, and it was only noted that he abused the Government. He then said that on the very first day the English assumed reins of administration they were promised religious freedom as laid down in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

The Judge said that it was not relevent.

Mr. Mahomed Ali:—"Whatever the Court may think of us, we wanted to give our statement, as it was according to our religious Commandments to have passed the resolution. He then said that the Court was already prejudiced, when in reply to the letter of the Public Prosecutor of 27th September it laid down that the case was to be committed to the Sessions. Moreover, the Judicial Commissioner also came before the committal to see if the Hall was suitable for the Sessions Case. And it was no use for the Jury because it had as if been decided against by the jewery already.

The Judge did not reply.

The charge sheet was then read out in Urdu. The accused were asked if they pleaded guilty.

Dr. Kitchlew wanted to speak something. He was asked on what point he wanted to speak.

Dr. Kitchlew said that the amendments that were made in the charge were against law. This made the case altogether different. If it was so he wanted to say that it was the second chapter of the tamasha.

They were asked if they pleaded guilty.

Moulana Mohammed Ali said that he did not want to plead.

Mr. Shaukat Ali:—"We are free and care not to plead before this court."

Public Prosecutor: One witness was called for evidence against the 7th accused. He could not come, and I gave the copies of his statment to the accused on Saturday for the benefit of the accused in order to see what he had got to say. But there is something to be added to it."

He handed out the corrected statement to the court.

SELECTION OF JURORS.

The following jurors were declared selected by the Judges taking out slips from a box. (1) Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, of about 23, a clerk in Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Company. (2) Mr. C. D'Souza a clerk in Messrs. Ralli Brothers, (3) Mr. Ramchand Tulsidas, a clerk in Messrs. Ralli Brothers, (4) Mr. D'Cruz, a clerk in the Bombay Company (5) Mr. D. Critchel, a Clerk of the Customs Office Mr. Ramchand Tulsidas was appointed foreman by the jurors. They were sworn in the presence of God that they would try the case submitted to the jury and return the true verdict according to the evidence. The charge sheet was read out to the "Gentlemen of the Jury."

The Public Prosecutor explained them the whole charges, and said that there were various charges and only one charge was to be tried by them. For all the others they were only to act as assessors. The 1st was under section 120 bread with sec. 115 I. P. C. both being read with section 131 I. P. C. He read the whole section of 131. You will

(Continued on next page.)

EX-EMPEROR KARL IN HUNGARY.

PROCEEDING TO BUDAPEST

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

A telegram from Vienna says that ex-Emperor Karl arrived at Oedenburg in Burgenland by aeroplane yesterday and is reported to be proceeding to Budapest. A provisional Government under Count Julius Andrassy has been formed in Hungary.

STORY OF HIS JOURNEY.

TROOPS PROCLAIM HIM KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

Berne.—Ex-emperor Karl left his residence in Switzerland on 20th October for an unknown destination. It was given out that Karl desired to spend the anniversary of his marriage very quietly. A number of persons appeared at the office of an Air Transport Company at Dubendorf on the 19th and took four return tickets to Geneva. An aeroplane piloted by a German departed during the afternoon of the 20th carrying five passengers all of whom were muffled up making it impossible to see their faces. The transport Company has hitherto received no news of the machine.

A Vienna telegram says that the British Minister last night received the news of Karl's arrival in West Hungary and immediately informed the Chancellor who summoned a midnight Conference of the political Leaders. The troops at Oedenburg joined Karl immediately upon his arrival and proclaimed him King. The report of his march to Budapest has not been confirmed yet as the telegraphic, telephonic and railway Communications with West Hungary are interrupted.

JOURNEY NOT COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

A later telegram from Vienna says that the railway line between Budapest and Raab was torn up thus preventing the train, in which Karl was travelling, from completing its journey.

FEDERAL COUNCIL'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

KARL'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

Berne.—The Federal Council announces that Karl notified the Council in writing that his Hungarian supporters, influenced by the most urgent considerations, were appealing for Karl's oath of allegiance and begged him to return to Hungary with the Queen without delay. The Federal Council deplores Karl's breach of hospitality and his broken promise to abstain from all politics.

MOVEMENTS.

QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF BURGENLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

Information, has been received by the Foreign Office that a battalion at Oedenburg was ordered to accompany Ex-Emperor Karl by train to Budapest, General Hegedus (?), who is accompanying Karl, has asked the Inter-Allied Commission to remain in Odenburg and he will guarantee its security. A battalion of the Hungarian National Army has been urgently recalled from the frontier to relieve the Oedenburg troops. The question of transfer of Burgenland to Austria is to be decided by the New Hungarian Administration headed by Rakovek (?).

Reuter is informed that the fact that the Swiss Government allowed Ex-Emperor Karl to leave Switzerland has cused intense surprise. It is recalled that the Allied Governments have repeatedly declared that no Hapsburg will be allowed to return to the throne of Austria.

HAPSBURG NOT WANTED.

GOVERNMENT TAKES STEPS TO EXPEL KARL

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 9-15 a.m., Oct. 24.

A Budapest telegram via Berlin says that the Government has taken steps to expel Karl on the ground that under the 1920 law no Hapsburg is allowed to return to the throne of Austria or Hungary.

HAPSBURG QUESTION.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S DETERMINATION TO SECURE SETTEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Prague.—After the Cabinet council, it was semi-officially stated that the Little Entente was determined to secure definite settlement of the Hapsburg question and had communicated with the Allies to that effect.

LITTLE ENTENTE'S THREAT TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Vienna.—The representatives of the Little Entente have protested to Hungary against ex-Emperor Karl's return, threatening intervention if the adventure is not suppressed in the very near future. Italy's attitude is uncertain. The frontier is strictly closed and all communication with Hungary has been stopped.

BUDAPEST UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

ENERGETIC ACTION TO END KARL ADVENTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Budapest. Martial law has been declared in the city. The Government is becoming master of the situation and has decided to take energetic action to end ex-Emperor Karl adventure. It is semi-officially stated that, by Law 1 of 1920, Karl is unable to exercise in any way the rights of a sovereign in Hungary and must leave the country forthwith. The Government has taken the necessary measures.

HUNGARIAN REGENT'S FLIGHT FROM BUDAPEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Paris.—A report from Berlin says that the Hungarian Regent, Admiral Horthy, has fled from Budapest.

DR. WIRTH RESIGNS.

GRIEVED AT LOSS OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

"DONE MY BEST TO FULFIL TREATY OBLIGATIONS."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 24.

Berlin.—In the course of a letter to the President, submitting his resignation, Dr. Wirth maintains that he has done his utmost to fulfil the Treaty obligations. It might have been expected that the occupation of the Ruhr would have ceased, and a just solution of the Silesia question been found; instead of which, not only extensive tracts in Upper Silesia, but flourishing German towns, a great portion of mineral wealth and four-fifths of factories, besides a large section of the German population are to be torn from the German Homeland.

Dr. Wirth says that he is convinced that the possibilities of fulfilment of obligations have been materially reduced by these measures, and a new situation has arisen which has necessitated his resignation.

WIRTH CABINET RESIGNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

Berlin.—The Wirth Cabinet has resigned.

FRANCO-KEMALIST AGREEMENT.

FRANCE TO SUPPORT TURKISH CLAIMS TO THRACE AND SMYRNA.

IN RETURN FOR PREFERENTIAL COMMERCIAL TREATMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-0 p.m., Oct. 24.

Constantinople.—By the Franco-Kemalist Agreement, France undertakes to support the Turkish claims to Thrace and Smyrna in return for preferential commercial treatment.

PRINCE AND INDIAN MERCHANTS

DETERMINATION TO BOYCOTT THE VISIT.

COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION MUST BE RESCINDED.

The following requisition has been sent to the President and members of the Managing Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau:—

Bombay, 20th October, 1921.

To

The President, and Members of
Managing Committee,
Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau.

Dear Sirs,

Be pleased to call at the earliest and without delay a meeting of the general body of members. As time is short, you are particularly requested to convey the said meeting at the very earliest possible, when following resolutions will be moved.

(1) As some members of the Managing Committee have passed a resolution on an item not on the agenda paper and after some members had left, viz., the resolution voting an address of welcome to the Prince, this general meeting of the members resolves to rescind the said resolution.

(2) As a mark of not participating in welcome to the Prince who is expected here on the 17th November, the office of the Chamber be closed, and our members be recommended to do the same.

(Sd.) Khimjee Hirjee Kayani,
Raivashankar Jugjivan,
The Bombay Shroff Association (by Rewashankar Jugjivan),
Dularai Vanaichand Desai,
Dhirajlal Banker,
Umer Sobani,
Kovindjee Vussonjee,
V. A. Desai,
L. R. Tavisee,
Amarsee Kanjee,
Maneklal Utamsingh,
Kantilal Jayantilal,
Valabhdas Runchordas,
Hiralal Goverdhandas Buddhadeo,
B. N. Jhaveri,
Jagjivandas Narayen Mehta,
Mauritius Shippers Association,
(Jagjivandas Narayan Mehta),
Indian Peninsular Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., (Puddomsey Narsibhai),
Manshukhlal Chaganlal,
Karamchand Choonilal,
Amratlal Kalidas,
Ratilal Tribhovandas Thakkar,
Jamnadas Narandas Chahevala,
Chimanlal Culliandas,
Nagindas A. Adatia,
Shoorji Tricumdas Kothair,
Gulamali Gulamhussein & Co.,
Vallabhdas Cultianji,
Dolatram Kashiram and Co.,
Purshotam Ruttonsey,
Vussonji Moolji,
O. H. Nasar,
Industrial and Exchange Bank Ltd., (Khosla and Co.),
Maganlal Cullianji,
Laxmidas Tejpal,
The Advance Trading Co.,
Maganbhai Amin and Co.,
Amritlal Manecklal Thakkar,
Balabhai Lallubhai and Co.,
Manilal Balabhai,
Harjivan Valji,
Hansraj and Co. (Toolsidas Monji Vara),
Hatim Atari and Co.,
The Bombay Piece Goods Merchants' Association, (Naranji Dayal),
R. K. Motishaw and Co.,
Hiralal Motilal Shah,
Mohanlal Harakhchand,
Manecklal Panachand and Co.,
Panachand Manchand,
Motilal Dayabhai,
Hiralal Bakordas,
Dosabhai Maganlal,
Chimanlal Mohanlal and Co.,
Goculbhai Dolatram,
L. M. Khokhani,
Hirachand Vanechand Desai,
Laxmichand M. Desai,
Maneklal Bhaidas,
N. H. Belgaumwalla,
Narandass Purushotam,
C. Faramji and Co.,
Manshukhlal Oghadbhai,
Gopalji Ramji,
Chandulal J. Shah,
K. B. Vibhakar,
Lalji Raoji,
N. R. Lotwalla (Ranchod Bhuvan).

GOVERNMENT DECISION TO TAKE URGENT MEASURES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Oct. 24.

Belgrade.—In view of ex-Emperor Karl's action the Government has decided to take urgent measures.

FIGHT BETWEEN KARLISTS AND GOVT. TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Vienna.—A Budapest telegram states that the Karlists have arrived at Budaoers, four miles from the capital, and have clashed with the Government troops which Admiral Horthy is reported to be leading in person. The battle is still proceeding.

BURGENLAND INSURGENTS MARCHING AGAINST GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Vienna.—A message from Budapest declares that the fighting is still raging between the Karlists and the Government forces, who hope to hold out until the arrival of the reinforcements. The insurgents in Burgenland have started marching against Government. The latter have again entrusted the ex-Minister Abbe Vass with the task of inviting Karl to leave the country immediately.

SEQUEL TO THE ESCAPADE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Oct. 25.

Berne.—Ex-Emperor Karl's fresh escapade has produced profoundly bad impression in Switzerland. It is fairly certain that Karl has burned his boats inasmuch that the Federal Council will not allow him to return to Switzerland, and will compel his accomplices to leave that country forthwith.

ENTRY IN BUDAPEST?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Oct. 25.

Vienna.—The events in Hungary are difficult to appraise, owing to the interruption of telephonic communication. Rumours are going round that Karl has already entered Budapest. Defections of Government troops are reported in several cases, notably, the whole of the garrison of Oedenburg and a part of the Budapest garrison. Karl's forces are estimated at three divisions and Admiral Horthy's about the same.

LITTLE ENTENTE PREPARED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Oct. 25.

Prague.—Premier Benes has announced partial mobilisation and declared that the Little Entente are prepared to act in concert.

KENYA TO RAISE LOAN OF £5 MILLIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 24.

The "Observer" learns that the Kenya colony is about to raise a loan, probably of five millions sterling, in England, for public works and that further ten or twelve millions will be raised during the next few months by other Crown Colonies for the development of works.

ARREST AFTER BOMB OUTRAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct. 24

Paris.—Seven arrests have been made in connection with the bomb outrage at the Communist meeting yesterday. One of those arrested is a waitress, named Linthault, who is suspected of throwing the bomb which is similar to the one which exploded in the house of the American Ambassador and is believed to be of English pattern.

PORTUGAL "QUIET."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 11-20 p.m., Oct 24.

Lisbon.—British warship "Calypso" has arrived. The whole country is quite.

Madrid.—A Lisbon telegram states that the revolutionary movement in Lisbon was directed by the Colonel commanding the insurgent troops. The revolutionaries liberated Corta, who murdered President Paes in 1918, but President Coelhoe has stated that he ordered his re-arrest.

LATER.

Paris.—Vigo telegram to the "Echo de Paris" declares that the revolutionary movement in Portugal is of a Bolshevist character. General Reis, commanding the Oporto division, is reported to be marching on Lisbon.

CABLE ITEMS.

New York.—The steel Corporation has reduced the price of steel rails by seven dollars per ton.

Havre.—Marshal Foch has sailed for America.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors is meeting on October 24th to discuss developments of the situation in Hungary.

MR. DE VALERA'S MESSAGE TO POPE.

APPREHENSION OF CONFERENCE BREAKING UP.

"A DISHONEST DESCRIPTION."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

The failure of the Sinn Feiners to put in an appearance at the hour originally fixed for the resumption of the Conference gave rise to rumours of a serious hitch. These rumours were disposed of by a subsequent announcement but the impression has, however, been given colour by Mr. De Valera's telegram to the Pope, in which he declared that Irish Indepence had been formally proclaimed and ratified by Plebiscites and blamed Britain for the position of Ireland. It is felt in authoritative circles that Mr. De Valera has incurred a eserious risk of rupture by what is regarded as ill-timed and tactless action on his part and although the rupture happily has not yet taken place the telegram has increased the difficulties of a very delicate problem.

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 24.

Notwithstanding the fact that the course of negotiations has hitherto run smoothly, it is feared that there is now not merely danger but, a probability of the Conference breaking up. It is stated that it may even lead to general political crisis. According to a well-informed correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Lloyd George considers that if Mr. De Valera's views reflect those of the Irish Delegates, the continuance of the Conference is impossible. Government Circles consider that the Telegram is insulting both to the King and the Pope and is a direct challenge to Britain. Sinn Fein Delegates are so gravely embarrassed that they must take the first opportunity either to smooth out difficulties or to bring the conference to a head. Until yesterday the really difficult questions had not been discussed but it is reported that certain vital points were submitted by Irish Delegates yesterday, in which connection, a reply was expected at the next meeting. The position has been rendered more difficult by the growing revolution amongst the rank and file of the Commoners, who are already discussing the chances of general election on the specific question of the measures necessary with respect to Ireland.

SINN FEIN PRESS OPINION.

The "Irish Bulletin," a mouthpiece of Mr. De Valera, in commenting upon the telegram declares that since the begining of the negotiations the British Government has, in speeches, letters and individual statements continued to make sinister misrepresentations of Ireland's case. The Bulletin expresses the opinion that those who drafted the King's reply to the Pope knew that the phrase "Troubles in Ireland" was a dishonest description of British War on Irish liberties and considers that the phrase suggests that the troubles in Ireland are the troubles among the Irish People themselves of their own seeking. The Journal adds that this suggstion is false. The existence of War between Britain and Ireland is due solely to the fact that the rulers of Britain have sought to impose their will upon Ireland and by brutal force have endeavoured to rob the people of the liberty which is their natural right and ancient heritage.

RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

DEEPEST ANXIETY REGARDING PROSPECTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 24.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Oct. 25.

Mr. Michael Collins returned to London, late yesterday evening. No announcement is forthcoming from Ireland, but it is confidently asserted that he saw Mr. De Valera, and the result will be made known at this afternoon's fateful conference. The Deepest anxiety is felt everywhere in Ireland, regarding the prospects. No disposition is evinced to comment on Mr. De Valera's telegram to the Pope, although it appears to be tacitly agreed that Mr. De Valera has blundered.

The "Times" urges that if the Conference fails to agree to the main terms of the settlement, it ought to agree upon a clear definition of the British offer to Ireland, and upon a consultation of the people of Southern Ireland by a referendum before the offer is considered finally rejected.

TURKISH FRONTIER QUESTION.

SETTLED BETWEEN ANGORA, MOSCOW AND CAUCASUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

Constantinople.—The Conference at Kars has ended. Signatures to the treaty settling the frontier question have been subscribed by the representatives of the Angora and the Moscow Governments and the Republic of Caucasus.

EXCHANGE OF TURKISH AND BRITISH PRISONERS,

EFFECTED AT INEBOLI ON OCT 31.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

According to the present arrangements, Colonel Rawlinson and three other British prisoners will be embarked abroad a British destroyer at Trebizond on October 30th, while certain other prisoners will be embarked aboard the battleship "King George" at Zunguldak. The official exchange of the British and the Turkish prisoners will be effected at Ineboli on October 31st, when General Franks will preside.

THE PRINCES VISIT.

PROBADLE EFFECT ON INDIA.

THE "OBSERVER'S" OBSERVATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Oct. 24.

The Newspaper 'Observer' in a leader on the Prince's trip says that ever since Queen Victoria assumed an expressive title linking India with the Crown, the personal ties between the sovereigns of Britain and the Eastern Empire have steadily grown in intimacy and value. There was the universal testimony that the visits of the Prince's father and grandfather strengthened the prestige of the ruling authority and deepened the sense of loyalty which, in Oriental countries, is the ultimate security for social order.

It is still, the 'Observer' adds, in personal terms that the functions of the Government present themselves to the overwhelming mass of India's millions. The Prince will enjoy no new experience in India's offering of goodwill but he will find it transfused with the elements of feeling and imagination which must deepen his responsible sense of the share allotted to him in the moral economy of the Empire.'" The paper says, "there have been intelligible misgivings regarding the wisdom of allowing the tour amid the present distractions and uncertainties of India's political outlook but the policy of looking difficulty boldly in face besides befitting the tradition of the Royal Character offers the best sedative which that great community in the existing circumstances, could receive. The visit may be employed as a pretext for the demonstrations of subversive opinion and situations may arise which will lay a more than ordinary test upon the royal visitor's versatile tact and self-possession. But in its appeal to the deeper spirit of India as a whole it will afford a new standard of measurement for the forces of militant discontent and will exhibit them as dwarfed by a volume of profound and usually silent devotion which is the true sentiment of the Indian peoples. It is the princely part to outface such apprehensions and offer India a cordial greeting that will awaken the recollection of so many auspicious precedents."

WHAT THE PRINCE BRINGS FOR INDIA

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 11 p.m., Oct. 24.

The Prince of Wales has consented to take to India, for presentation to the proper authorities, oil painting of the chattri erected on the Brighton Downs in memory of the Indians who died in the war. The monument was unveiled by the Prince, last February, and the picture was executed for the Brighton Corporation by Mr. Clem Lambert, the well-known Sussex artist, and represents the monument in the clear light of early morning.

CHIEF SCOUT'S TRIBUTE TO THE PRINCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 5-10 p.m. Oct. 24.

Speaking at the South African Constabulary dinner, in London Lieut-General Sir Robert Baden Powell paid a tribute to the Prince of Wales as a real hard worker adding that those who had been with the Prince in France knew that he was both plucky and a hard worker. The Prince was also interested in the boy scouts in India and he therefore took a more than fatherly interest in the Prince's trip.

BUDAPEST GREAT POWERS NOTE TO HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m. Oct. 24.

The Hungarian Legation in London states that the Ministers of the Great Powers in Badapest have presented a note to the Hungarian Government recalling the decision of the Great Powers at the time of ex-Emperor Karl's previous escapade in April last, and have asked the Government to take steps to remove Karl from Hungary without shedding blood, emphasising that this action is necessary in order to safeguard the peace of Europe. The Government has replied that it is taking every step possible to induce Karl to leave the country. It is stated that the Government has sufficient troops to prevent Karl's entry into Budapest. Karl is supposed to have a few thousand troops.

DR. WIRTH TO RECONSTRUCT CABINET

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Oct. 25.

Paris.—A Berlin message states that Dr. Wirth has agreed to reconstruct the Cabinet on the same basis as the present one.

SESSIONS TRIAL BEGINS.

(Continued from previous page.)

note particularly, that the offence is complete if even only attempt is made. You have nothing to go whether the attempt is successful or not.

"CONSPIRACY" DEFINED.

He then read the definition of the word" conspiracy" and then said:—"The first point I would emphasise for this sect'on is that even if 2 men agree for one moment even to do some criminal thing they have been the members of a criminal conspiracy.

Whatever the object of the offence may be it is absolutely irrelevant and immaterial. You have to decide only if they did agree to seduce any Moslem soldier or soldiers from their duties. Two of the accused have supported the resolution at some other places also and have declared that they would overthrow the present Government and have a republic. Other accused supported the resolution here also the accused were not for all the time party to the conspiracy from February 1920 to September 1921, but on some times between these dates; and it is also immaterial if they were all together for the same time or not, although we will prove that they were. The charge for which you will be required as jurors is Section 120B, read with Section 109, I. P. C. It says that the attempt was made by any member of the conspiracy, and even if the present accused may be quite ignorant of it, but even if one of the members of the conspiracy, to which these accused belong, the accused have also committed the offence. Here you will be required as jurors.

He then read the Section 109. Leaflets to seduce Mohamedan officers were produced by these officers who either have received themselves or seen them. This attempt falls under heads (1) that the soldiers should not serve and (2) they should not hold in recruiting others if they cannot recruit more soldiers the strength of the army cannot be kept up. On this part of the charge you will be required as jurors. I would first deal with the evidence under these sections. If any one person does anything which may have the intention of the conspiracy as a whole, and to which he was one of the members, all those who are believed to be members of the conspiracy, are guilty of the whole offence. The acts may be done by persons of whom the accused may be ignorant, or even if the acts be done before the accused joined. First, the evidence of those witnesses will be taken who are fer the speech of accused No. 7 in the All-India Khilafat Conference. The witness has arrived very late and can be called in the beginning of the evidence if the Court has no objection. A resolution in the Jamiut-ul-Ulema to have no connection with Government to which one of the accused No. 5 was a party. The other thing is of the Fatwa. Two of the accused, who were the Secretaries of the All-India Khilafat Committee, Bombay, got some copies of the Fatwa which were distributed through their agencies free. Two other accused are signatories of the Fatwa. The minutes of the Jamiut-ul-Ulema, alongwith the Fatwa, were printed. An order for 5,000 was given, but over 2,000 were printed which were handed to Mr. Abdul Gani, Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee. He will be one of the witnesses. On the same point the various accused have delivered speeches in various places. Shaukat Ali delivered a speech on the 17th June at Poona. On the 19th, Mahomed Ali proposed a similar resolution, and it was seconded by Dr. Kitchlew. The same resolution was brought forward here in the Karachi Conference."

He then read out the English text of the resolution, moved by Mahomed Ali in the Belgaum Conference. The resolution was written wholly in the handwriting of Mahomed Ali. It was put forward on the 19th June.

KARACHI RESOLUTION.

The next item is the Karachi Resolution that is embodied in the Government order for prosecution. (He read out that.) This resolution was brought in the All-India Khilafat Conference before 2,000 people, the majority being that of Mahomedans, and a considerable number of Ulemas, Messrs. Zamanshah Mahomed Bux and two reporters of the U. P. will give evidence on this point. Two editors and 2 press reporters will also give evidence. The accused No. 1 read the resolution, accused No. 2 proposed it, No. 3 supported it, and Nos. 4, 5 and 6 also supported it. Accused No. 7 consented to it by getting up when the votes were taken, although he did not speak. He was closely connected with accused Nos. 1 and 3. He also was present in the Subjects Committee and was heard speaking. From his garb, you will know that he is easily recognisable. His Poona speech and the speech in the All-India Khilafat Conference in 1919 and his speech in Naushahro Froze are all alike, and contain similar words. That is the outline of the case, as far as Sections 131 and 123 are concerned.

He then read Section 505. The words used in the resolution and which would constitute an offence under section on that. "It is in every way religiously unlawful for Mussalmans at the present movement to remain in the army, or to enter the army, or to induce others to join the army."

Judge: It only is an opinion. It does not say anything of the Fatwa.

Public Prosecutor: It is not an opinion but a definite statement.

Maulana Mahomed Ali told the Judge that the first portion of it was not read. It was which said that it was the opinion of the Khilafat Conference.

He then gave the definition of the word "abetment." The last two charges are connected together, and they are under Section 505 and for 131 It referred to the words that it was the duty of every Musalman, etc., to see that these Commandments are brought home to every Musalman in the Army, and so Mohamed Ali incited more than 10 persons. The abetment is in itself a complete charge. It comes under section 117. There are in all 6 charges. You are, as jurors, for sections 120 bread with section 131 reading section 120B with section 109. For all other charges, you will give your opinions as assessors.

Pir Mujadid said he protested against the conduct of Government in sending Pir Turab Ali Shah to him late at night at 10 or 11 o'clock in the jail to persuade him to apologise. He said that Pir Turab Ali Shah had come the day before yesterday to him and told him to apologize, saying that he had been sent by the Magistrate that all others had tendered their apologies. He had also said to him that he should say that he was an ally of Afghanistan, and so were the Ali Brothers, or else he would be sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment and will have to grind "Chaki" etc. He wanted definitely to say that he would, under the sentence, grind a "Chaki" and not apologise.

The Judge did not give any reply to it.

Mohamed Ali:—"We want the protection of the Court to defend us against the nocturnal visits of some persons.

EVIDENCE OF ZAMAN SHAH.

Zaman Shah Mahbubshah, Deputy Superintendent Police Karachi, was the complainant he gave practically the same evidence as he had given in the lower Court. One of the questions of the Public Prosecutor was:—After accused no 6 had spoken what happened.

Witness: "Then Mahomed Ali asked the audience the resolution.

Mahomed Ali objected, as there were no designations affixed to Shri Shanker Acharya although other accused were called as Moulvis and Pirs, etc. He said that he was not Venkatraman, but Shri Shanker Acharya.

Shanker Acharya also said: "Even if our designation is not given, our proper name is Shri Krishna Bharati.

The Judge told him to speak by standing up, but he refused to do so saying that it was against his Sanyas rules.

Maulana Mahomed Ali said that if he was not allowed to speak for Shri Shanker Acharya he was free to speak for himself."

He then said Maulana Shaukat Ali and he were conferred the Hon. Degrees of "Maulana" immediately after their release from the Beitul Jail by the great and oldest centre of Islamic learning the Farangi Mahal, Lucknow of which Maulana Abdulbari Sahib is the head at present.

Another question of the Public Prosecutor was:—"Throughout the Conference, was there any other resolution passed to which the audience was asked to stand up?"

Witness: "As for as remember, there was only one resolution which was to renew their demand."

Public Prosecutor: In that case was it to signify the assent to the resolution or only to renew the demands?

Witness: "Yes only to renew their demands."

After his deposition, English translation of the Fatwa, (exs. 4 and 5) in the Lower Court, by an Public Prosecutor were read to the jurors. The Public Prosecutor only some extracts to be read up, but the Judge wanted that the whole be read up.

NOCTURAL VISITORS.

Pir Ghulam Mujadid here again said that Pir Turabali Shah and others had come between 8 and 9 p.m. and said that they were sent by the District Magistrate and some higher officials to induce him to apologize or else he would be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and will have to grind grain etc. He also said they again told him that the Ali Brothers and others had already tendered their apologies and he should also do so, or else he would be sentenced to 5 years' rigorous, etc., etc. But Pir Mujadid declared that was even ready to get himself ground down for the sake of religion. They were admitted to the jail on the order of the District Magistrate. Now when the jail was closed and between late hours of 8 and 9 p.m. people were sent to them individually, and they were insulted by these persons who told them to apologize.

The Judge said that they were not Government men.

The Maulana said that they themselves had said that they were sent by the District Magistrate and others. He then said that they did not want to be insulted by these obnoxious things.

The Court then rose up at 2 p.m. for one hour interval.

After recess at 3 p.m., the evidence of Zaman Shah was continued, and afterwards Mr. Mahomad Bux Deputy Collector of Halla, and Mr. Lakhte Hussana in were examined. Their evidence was the same as given in the lower Court.

The evidence of Mr. Lakhte Hassain lasted for about an hour or more, as the English Translation of the speeches of Maulana Husain Ahmed and Dr. Kitchlew on the resolution were read out in full by the Shirstedar.

The proceedings terminated at 5-5 p.m. The trial would be resumed to-morrow at 11 a.m.

"JUSTICE IS BLIND."

After Mr. Brewster, a handwriting expert, had given his evidence, Maulana Mahomed Ali, addressing the Court, said: "May I ask you if you will restore my papers to me. They belong to me. and they were seized without any search warrant. The District Magistrate, Karachi, failed to cite any rule by which he could retain what is my property. Some papers have been sent to Simla, and I must say the Viceroy has been a recipient of the stolen property.

The Court replied that it was helpless in the matter, and could do nothing.

All the witnesses who are being examined are deposing the same evidence which they did before the Committing Magistrate. The same questions are being asked by the Crown Counsel, and the witnesses could not have forgotten their former answers. Just before the Court rose for the day, the Clerk of the Court was reading to the jurors the speech of Maulana Hussein Ahmed, made at the Conference. The Judge went into a nap and Maulana Mahomed Ali humorously remarked to friends: "Justice is blind."

KARACHI RESOLUTION AT BROACH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, Oct. 22.

On Wednesday 19th a vast meeting was held at Broach, in Tsata Talav to pass the Karachi Resolution. Mr. Narialwala presided. The spectacle could remind one of the scene of the "White Sea" in Bombay on August 1st, 1921. The Karachi Resolution was reaffirmed. And all, with raised hands, got up and supported the Karachi resolution in spite of the frequent warning given to them by the speakers.

Another resolution of congratulating Mr. Mustafa K. Pasha upon his recent victory over the Greeks was moved by Dr. Chandulal. —(Sec. Congress Committee, Broach District) and was unanimously passed.

KARACHI SUPPLEMENTARY TRIAL.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED

MAULANA MOHAMED ALI'S STATEMENT.

HIS PERSONAL APOLOGY TO MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 24.

The trial of the leaders was taken up again on 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. before Mr. Talati in the Jail premises. Two more witnesses were examined. Witness Basarmal Clerk Commissioner's office put in his shorthand notes of the speech of Swami Shankeracharya on the Karachi resolution.

At this stage Moulana Mohammad Ali with permission of the Court asked why this witness was being examined at this stage of the proceedings, when the accused had already been committed. This witness was giving evidence with regard to the speech of Shri Shankeracharya. Was it not curious that an eminent Hindu divine was indicted for an offence punishable with transportation for life and yet not a word was so for said by any witness regarding his speech? He might have sung Halleleujas to the Government. He might have been shouting God save the King all time. He might have made a speech entirely against the resolution. There was not one word on record hitherto against any such possibility and yet he was committed to Court of Sessions. "Why" asked Moulana Mohammad Ali "does it occur to the Court to take his evidence under an exceptional provision of the C. P. C. specially as this witness had already been mentioned in the complaint? The Court called upon the Public Prosecutor to explain. Moulana Mohammad Ali disbelieving the explanation offered, asked if it was not that the Government wished to bring round Shri Shankeracharyaji and did not wish to have anything he had said to put on record, so long as it had any such idle hope. The Magistrate wanted to record the Moulana's question as an objection, but to this the Moulana objected as he took no part in the Court's proceedings except to make an effort to understand the case as unfolded by the witness and to give statement it was not for him to raise any objection to anything that was done. He only wanted to ascertain the reasons for such an exceptional proceedings, as taking down this witness's evidence after commitment. The Court recorded the following note after the above statement.

"The accused say that this witness was cited in the original complaint but was not examined at all till the case was committed and that he is brought forward now at this late stage which requires explanation. Public prosecutor says that he understood this accused No. 6 stated in the committal proceedings that he had not spoken on the point of the resolution dealing with the army and therefore, he is putting in the speech delivered on this resolution by this accused for the benefit of the Sessions Court and of accused in order that the accused may adduce any argument for it and the Court may Judge of the effect of the whole speech."

JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

The second witness examined was Mr. Shanker, Jailer, Waltair prison. He deposed about certain papers seized from the kit of Moulana Mohammad Ali which were made exhibits in the case. Regarding the evidence of this witness and the question of Unlawfull seizure of papers from his kit Moulana Mohammad Ali made the following statement. "We as non-co-operators have not cross examined any witness for prosecution nor wanted to take any part in the proceedings of the Court, other than ascertaining what is the evidence that is being laid against us and making statement with regard to our position. That is why I made no attempt to prove as I could well have done that the Madras C. I. D. inspector Abdul Karim who gave evidence in this Court had lied hopelessly with regard to papers in one of the boxes. Now I want to explain that it was at my request that my clothes and bedding were sent after me to the Jail and they never searched under any section warrant at any time in my presence by any Police Officer or Magistrate and were never seized under any law mentioned to me. Jailer Mr. Shanker told me when I enquired about my clothes and bedding that they have been brought to the Jail. So far as I recollect by my servant and that I could take out any clothes I wanted, while the bedding was sent to me to my cell, the clothes box being retained in the Jailor's office as there was not enough room in the cell. The Jailor also told me that the Magistrate had ordered that a list should be made of all the papers in the box. Assisted the Jailor in having that list made but when the day after next I was to be sent under arrest to Karachi the District Magistrates wanted to send the papers to the District Magistrate Karachi. When I asked him as I had asked the Jailor, on the very day the list was made, that some of them were very important and I wanted to send them to my wife as they referred to the accounts of Khilafat receipts sold by me and other accounts papers. The District Magistrate said I could have sent to my wife to the District Magistrate, Karachi. I asked him under what law he could refuse me the use of my own property.

He could cite no law though he tried and the D. I. G. of Police Mr. Cunningham even suggested that the papers of an arrested person could be seized by the Police. It was then I pointed out to him that these papers were not found on me when I was arrested and that they were in the box which was sent to me at my own request for my clothes and bedding, if I could send away any kit of mine which I did not want to my wife, I could also send away my papers which I did not want. Neither the Magistrate nor the Police Officer said that a search warrant had been issued or that the Magistrate had himself searched for these papers and in due course seized them. The whole story of the seizure of the search is a pure concoction. The papers are not of the slightest importance to me, if it is meant that I was ever anxious to keep them from the evil eye of the Police or the Magistracy, and why I referred to them in this Court was for three reasons. First, I wanted to know under what Law I was being robbed of my property; secondly because I wanted my wife to get accounts papers and Khilafat receipts and till unsold; thirdly because I wanted for reference in my statement in this case. As I told court early in the proceedings and I did not know that the Gokak resolution papers would be exhibited in this case and that so may witnesses will be troubled for such small matter and would be so abominably when I was myself ready to volunteer as I subsequently did when the Court asked me about the papers that they were mine, that they were in my kit and that one of them was partly and other wholly in my hand-writing and both were in my composition. In spite of these witnesses and his of one, I still think I am entitled to a return of all these papers and if they are not returned to me I shall think that the two District Magistrates are guilty of robbery."

At this stage the Public Prosecutor handed over a few copies of Maulana Shakat Ali's speech to the prisoners which he wanted to put in as exhibit in the case but was unable to do so on account of Inspector Sundar Nath Sen C.I.D. Assam not being able to arrive in time to give evidence in the case and to put in his notes of the speech on our enquiry from Maulana Mahommad Ali why these copies of the speech were being given to them the Public Prosecutor remarked that he was doing so by way of Courtsey, a copy of which was also being handed over to the court. On this Moulana Mohammed Ali replied that he is welcome to be courteous to the prisoners but the Court did not require courtesy of receiving copy of the documents which the Public Prosecutor had failed to proved. To which suggestion the Court also happened to agree and refused to have the copy.

Moulana Shaukat Ali also remarked that they would be obliged to the Public Prosecutor and the Government, if the copies of their speeches were given to them free by way of courtesy.

In the end Moulana Mohammad Ali rose and made the following statement by way of personal explanation. "As the proceedings of this Court are finally concluded I should like to ask for myself and my co-accused that we never meant to give any offence to you. We have many complaints in this Court but we meant no offences to your person and in fact, we owed to you as a fellow Indian every consideration and courtsey. If however, in you personal capacity you have taken offence at anything I hope as an Indian they will not find any room in your heart.

Doctor Kitchlew said to the Public Prosecutor "that same to you Mr. Public Prosecutor."

The Public Prosecutor asknowledged with a bow and thanked.

Mr. Tilati very feelingly replied "no, I have taken offence at nothing, at the same, I thank you very much for these kind and courteous words."

THE BONUS DISPUTE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S ADVICE TO WORKMEN.

WILL THERE BE STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 24.

In connection with the dispute between millowners and workmen, it is stated that Mr. Gandhi has resolved to advise workmen to give notice for the bonus and upon the expiry of two or three days to declare a strike and take to some other work.

REPRESSION IN INDIAN STATES,

RESOLUTION OF KATHIAWAD. HITAWARDHAK SABHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAJKOT, Oct 23.

The Kathiawad Kitwardhak Sabha, at a meeting of its executive committee, passed a resolution drawing the attention of British Government to the repressive policy adopted in Native States and to the conduct of Political officers in some of the states and urging Government to convince the subjects of the states that the former were friendly to their aspirations for freedom and thereby prevent the steady growth of distrust.

REPORT OF KARACHI TRIAL.

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The manager of the "New Times" writes:—

The publication of the verbation report of the case against the Ali Brothers, the Shankaracharya and others has been somewhat delayed owing to the decision to print the exhibits in the case and some other difficulties. The reports of the evidence being fullest, the size of the book has exceeded expectations. We are therefore, compelled to raise the price of the book to rupee one. It will be published with a foreword by Mahatma Gandhi. Orders should be accompanied by charges in advance plus postage.

The President of the Lucknow Liberal League has cabled to the Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sastri and Mr. Polak, the substance of a telegram sent to the Viceroy about the controversy on the Oudh Rent Bill, especially drawing attention to the fact of land revenue being a "Reserved Subject." (A. P.).

TOKYO LETTER.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

JAPANESE EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.

ILLICIT TRADE IN OPIUM.

(From our own Correspondent.)

After an absence of six months, visiting England and the British possessions along the route, France, Belgium, Holland and Italy, His Highness Prince Hirohito, Heir-Apparent to the throne of Japan has come back to the land over which his Forefathers have ruled from time immemorial. The remarkable enthusiasm displayed one the Crown Prince's return is a direct manifestation of the burning sense of patriotism and loyalty of the Japanese people to the Imperial Family. Festivities on a very grand scale are going on throughout the whole length and breadth of Japan and it seems as if the whole nation has assumed a holiday appearance. The history of modern Japan records no such ovation to Royality as has been given to Prince Hirohito on his return from the epoch-making trip.

To the Japanese the Royal Family is the symbol of all that is best in the world. As the traditions tell us, the members of the Imperial Family are the direct descendants of gods and woe betide a man who should ever have the temerity of addressing or speaking of them as ordinary human beings. The Emperor is the personification of the Gods and all things are subservient to him. In Japan the flag salutes the Emperor but the Emperor does neither salute the flag nor any other earthly object. Before the Meiji Restoration, the Mikados lived and died in a seclusion so complete that their features were unknown to their subjects even by portraiture. Many of these theories were exploded by the Emperor Meiji who broke the traditional etiquette and not only granted a Constitution to his subjects but set the precedence by driving into the streets in an open carriage. The process of modernization has been going on for the last 50 years and the finishing touch has been furnished by Prince Hirohito who is the first member of the ruling house to set foot on foreign soil. His trip abroad marks a grant chapter in the history of Japan and is quite in consonance with his grandfather's constitution oath "wisdons and learning shall be sought for throughout the world in order to establish the foundations of the Empire."

The trip abroad has been a great educational experiment to the Crown Prince as he has come into contact with the best civilization of Europe and acquainted himself with the trend of world affairs.

In the course of his message to the Japanese people, issued through Premier Hara, immediately after his arrival in Tokyo, the Crown Prince while recording his own impressions of his journey to Europe says:—

"Fully conscious as I am of the noble and essential characteristics of our country of which we may well be proud, I must confess that there are a number of things which we have yet to learn from the countries I passed through. It is my most ardent wish that in accordance with the fundamental principles of our national policy laid down at the time of the Meiji Restoration and with a view to the consummation of the deep-rooted desire of our Sovereign. the whole nation will apply themselves with redoubled energies to promotion of our national prosperity by adopting whatever good they possess, while not neglecting our best endeavours to make all the possible contributions to the advancement of world civilization."

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE.

Court Chinda, former Ambassador to Great Britain and the head of the Crown Prince's mission to Europe has refused to accept the appointment as the chief delegate to the forthcoming Pacific Conference. Owing to the thankless nature of the job, no first rate politician has yet shown his readiness to shoulder the responsibility Premier Hara having declined to go in person, the choice now lies between Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister and Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy.

Things are not going on as smoothly as the Japanese Cabinet had anticipated and there is a rift in the lute, as far as the Shantung question is concerned. The Japanese government in their eagerness to settle this long pending question by direct negotiations with China before the Washington Conference convenes, has approached the Chinese Foreign Office through Mr. Obta, tre Japanese Minister at Peaking with certain terms upon which she is prepared to return Shantung to China, but Dr. Yen the Foreign Minister at Peking has practically refused to make any answer to the offer of Tokyo and there is a deadlock in the situation. According to a cablegram from Peking, "if the Government favours the Japanese proposal, there may occur strong movements against direct negotiations. It is generally believed, therefore, that the Government will be unable to comply with Japan's demand under present conditions."

YAP CABLE QUESTION.

The outlook for a satisfactory settlement of the Yap cable question is also not very bright. Japan has expressed her willingness to hand over the Guam-Yap line to America, retaining the right to dispose of the Yap-Menado line by negotiations with Holland and unconditionally keeping the Yap-Shanghai line in her own hands. The agreement to be subject to a provision by which Japan will retain the mandate for the island, but that the United States and other nations shall have unhampered access to the island for purposes. In view of the strong attitude of America for the internationalization of the island of Yap, it is still doubtful whether the Department of State at Washington will accede to the Japanese proposals.

JAPANESE EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.

The negotiations between Mr. Yurin, the Foreign Minister of the Chita Government and the Japanese representatives for the evacuation of Siberia are being held at Dairen with very little prospect of an amicaple and speedy settlement being arrived at. So far as present indications go, the disinclination of the Japanese to completely withdraw from the Russian territory without exacting some economic concessions may bring about a deadlock in the negotiations. After settling the Shantung, Yap and Siberian questions to their own advantage, the Japanese had intended to go to Washington with clean hands, but as Providence would have it the fulfillment of their cherished desires is as remote as ever.

THE CHINESE REPRESENTATION.

China is determined to send a strong delegation to the Washington Conference but the path of the Central Government at Peking is beset with difficulties. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the President of the Canton Government having failed to prevail upon the powers to allow him to send a separate delegation to the Conference has issued a manifesto in the course of which he affirms that no settlement of the Far Eastern questions is possible unless China is liberated from policies of aggression and also from the notorious *Twenty One Demands* and the series of secret agreements, loans and concessions, etc., concluded by the Peking Government. The Manifesto ends by saying that unless the Canton delegation is permitted to participate at the Conference, none of the decisions relating to China will be recognized as possessing validity or force.

The administration being much in sympathy with the aspirations of Southern China is greatly worried about the representation of the South at the Washington Conference. hile both President Harding and the Secretary of State Mr. Hughes are unable to give formal representation to Canton, as long as the Peking Government is the recognised government in China, they are reported to be desirous of giving Canton's representation a private hearing, as Canton represents an important and most ntelligent section of China, while the influence of Peaking is dwindling day by day. It is most probable that a compromise will be arranged by giving a private hearing to the representatives from the Canton Government but allowing the repressentatives of the Central Government to sit at the conference table.

As reported by the Peking correspondent of a local paper, the National Students' Federation of China, at a meeting in Shanghai has suggested that the following 11 questions should be brought up at the Pacific Conference in Washington by the Chinese Delegates:

(1) The cancellation of the Twenty One Demands.

(2) The Unconditional return of Tsingtao and all former German rights in Shantung.

(3) A cancellation of the "Special Privileged Areas" in Shantung and Fukien.

(4) The Anglo-Japanese Alliance shall not be renewed unless China be first consulted.

(5) Questions harmful to the peace of the Far East should not be brougat up at the Conference.

(6) The Disarmament question.

(7) The abolition of extra territoriality in China.

(8) The revision of the Chinese tariff.

(9) The changing of any treaty harmful to Chinese immigrants so as to benefit them.

(10) The absolute independence of Korea.

(11) The renunciation of the Boxer indemnity by the Foreign Powers and the use of these funds for educational purposes.

ILLICIT TRADE IN OPIUM.

Mr. Nakano a former official of the Japanese administration of the Kwantung Leased Area, who is charged in connection with the "Opium Scandal" has made a startling confession before the High Court at Port Arthur, accusing the Japanese Government at Kwantung of carrying on illicit trade under the protection of its lawful forces simply for the sake of making its budget balance. When questioned by the presiding judge as to the motives which prompted him to affect the sale of large quantities of opium in the interior of China, Mr. Nakano did not hesitate to assert that if the Government had not gone into the opium trade it would have been thrown into a helpless financial condition. Mr. Nakano emphatically told the court that whenever the Government was short of funds it made it a point to sell opium rather than increase the taxes or apply for financial aid from the national treasury in Japan. He says that he built up the trade at the instigation of the higher authorities who had no alternative but to resort to such practices in order to make both ends meet and carry on the administration of the province. He is quoted as saying: "We succeeded in sending opium into the interior of China in spite of the protests of the Peking government because we eluded Chinses vigilance by our undertaking to confine the sale to the residents of the Kwantung Leased Area. As a matter of fact, however, we made sales on a large scale through agents appointed by the Canton Government."

The Government of Japan is a party to the international agreements forbidding the sale of opium in China by their nationals and the present revelations by one of its high officials are a direct refutation of its oft-repeated assurances and declarations to the contrary. A sense of shame and indignation is prevalent in intelligent circles, especially in view of the fact that Kwantung is a part of China leased by Japan, and it is universally hoped that the home government will realise the gravity of the situation and not only exterminate the the obnoxious practices of the Kwantung Officials but bring the guilty parties to justice regardless of their positions in life.

THE MOPLAH OUTBREAK.

FORCED CONVERSIONS.

LEADER'S LETTER TO "HINDU"

The "Hindu" writes:—

What may be said to be the rebel view of the Moplah rebellion is contained in the following letter, addressed to the "Hindu," purporting to be written by the rebel Moplah leader, Variumkunnath Kunahmed Haji, from his hilly rendezvous at Pandalur.

The original, which is preserved by us is written on old-fashioned, Austrian made, ruled letter paper with a black lead pencil in crude, characteristic Moplah Malayalam.

In translating the letter, endeavour has been made, within the limits of intelligibility, to be as literal as possible.

Being in Malayalam, the letter escaped earlier notice.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

Pandalur Hill.

Oct. 7.

Honoured Editor,—I request you to publish the following facts in your paper.

According to the Press reports from Malabar which you will have got, Hindu-Muslim Unity in Malabar has thoroughly ceased to exist. It appears that the report that Hindus are forcibly converted (by my men) is entirely untrue. Such conversions were done by the Government Party and Reserve Police men in mufti mingling themselves with the rebels (masquerading as rebels.)

Moreover, because some Hindu brethren, aiding the military, handed over to the military the innocent (Moplahs) who were hiding themselves from the military, a few Hindus have been put to some trouble. Besides, the Nambudri, who is the cause of this rising, has also similarly suffered. Now, the chief military commander (of Government) is causing the Hindus to evacuate from these Taluks. Innocent women and children of Islam, who have done nothing and possess nothing, are not permitted to leave the place.

The Hindus are compulsorily impressed for military service. Therefore, several Hindus seek protection in my Hill. Several Moplahs, too, have sought my protection.

For the last one month and a half, except for the seizure and punishment of the innocent, no purpose has been achieved.

Let all people in the world know this. Let Mahatma Gandhi and the Moulana know it.

If this letter is not seen published, I will ask for explanation at one time. Thus.

Variampunnath,
Kunhamed Haji.
(Signature Mark),
Pandalur Commander.

P. S. Copy may be given to other papers.
Oct. 7.

ALLAHABAD MUNICIPAL BOARD.

TEXT OF ADDRESS TO PRINCE APPROVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

On the motion of Pundit R. K. Malaviya, the Municipal Board adopted the text of the Address to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, by a large majority of 16 to 7. The alternative draft was lost by 5 to 16. Prof. Jna said that Pundit S. L. Nehru's draft was a deliberate insult to the majority, while Pundit R. K. Malaviya called it abusive futile and in bad taste.

The Board, also on the Commissioner's enquiry, for details, resolved that the sum of Rs. 25,000 for the reception be spent as:—Road repairs Rs. 5,000; Address and Casket, Rs. 700; Decorations, Rs. 1,000; Feeding othe poor and school children, Rs. 5,000; Cheap grain shop and works of public utility, Rs. 15,000; Sundry, Rs. 300.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretaries of the Fort D. C. Committee announce that for 14 seats allotted to them on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee 15 nomination papers are received. But as one paper is not in order it is held invalid. There being therefore no contest, the following 14 candidates are declared duly elected:—

(1) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; Messrs. (2) Umar Sobani; (3) Barjorji Framji Bharucha; (4) S. A. Brelvi; (5) Ramdas Haridas; (6) Amerchand Kalidas; (7) B. N. Khambata; (8) Narandas Khushalchand; (9) Mathooradas Tricamjee; (10) Mahomedbhai Peerbhai; (11) Mathuradass Canji Mahani; (12) Hiralal Govardhan; (13) Hariprasad A. Buch; (14) Pitamber Mohanlal Chauhan.

RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

A depression has formed in the south of Bay where storm may gradually develop. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bay Islands and local in south-east Madras. A few falls also occurred in lower Burma, Deccan.

Principal amounts:—Port Blair table Island one inch; Moulmein, Nagapatam and Cuddalore one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Madras.

DISTURBED MALABAR.

ALLEGED POLICE PERSECUTION.

HOW CONGRESS WORKERS ARE HARASSED.

AT OTTAPPALAM.

Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Walluvanad Congress Secretary, writes to the "Hindu" under date 13th October:—

Ottappalam is the only place in Walluvanad which has escaped the contagion of violence. Her people have maintained unimpaired their tradition of non-violence of which they gave a striking—illustration at the time of the First Kerala Conference. The Congress and Khilafat workers at Ottappalam spared no pains not merely to preserve peace at Ottapalm but also to restore the same where it had been temporarily disturbed as at Kothakurusi and other places. One would, under the circumstances, have thought that these efforts in the cause of peace on the part of the public of Ottapalam would have secured to them, if not the thanks of the authorities; at least immunity from vindictive harassment and persecution. But the Police at Ottapalam seem to have taken advantage of the added powers which they have acquired under Martial Law conditions to persecute those who have been connected howsoever remotely with the Congress and Khilafat activities and root out once for all all trace of the same from Ottappalam. Ever since the inauguration of Martial Law, pressure was being continously brought to bear on the humble Moplahs who were office-bearers or active members of the local Khilafat Committee to sever their connection with the same. The few rich men among the Moplahs who had always stood aloof from the Khilafat Committee's activity and who were jealous of the growing influence of the poorer men who were identified with the committee have been promptly co-operating with the Police in their efforts. For more than a month they manfully held on, but they had finally to yield and they have resigned their connection with the committee as has been already reported in the papers. How they and the Congress Office peon were called before the Inspector of Police and how the peon was warned to give up his connection with the Congress office has already appeared in your columns. The poor peon was also given some blows before he was let go. Since then police activities at Ottappalam have been progressing rapidly. After the midnight raid on the Congress office which took place some weeks ago when all the property therein was destroyed except the spinning wheels which had been kept in a strong room, the office had ceased to be kept open. There was also very little office work to be done as all ordinry Congress work had to be suspended owing to Martial Law conditions. In this state of things I leased the rooms in the lower floor of the office-building to a Brahmin merchant hoping thereby to save some expense. The merchant undertook at the same time to keep safe among his wares spinning wheels about 25 in number which had escapod destruction at the time of the raid. On the morning of the 8th instant the merchant was sent for by the Inspector of Police who warned him of the serious consequences of keeping the wheels with him in his shop. The merchant expressing his inability to keep the wheels with him and longer, I had to remove them for safe custody to my house. The same day Mr. Sankaranarayana Iyer, another respectable Brahmin merchant who done much to popularise spinning wheels at Ottappalam and who had invented an improved type of spinning wheel, was sent for by the Inspector of Police. He had to remain in the latter's presence awaiting his pleasure from 11 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw him as he was returning home. I observed that his right eye was inflamed and swollen and he looked scared and frightened and quite unlike his ordinary self. He was disinclined to stop to talk to me and proceeded home in a hurry. I was wondering why my turn had not come when so many innocent and unoffending citizens of Ottapalam had the honour of being sent for by the Inspector of Police. But I had not to wonder long. That same night when I was in my house information was brought to me at about 9 p.m. that some policemen with the aid of some rich Moplah Co-operator had engaged a party of about a dozen ruffians to visit my house at night with a view to insult me and the members of my family and to use violence towards us Without waiting to take our meals which were almost ready we quietly slipped out of the house by a back door in order to avoid creating panic and alarm among our neighbours and groping our way through lanes and paddyfields reached a friend's house where we spent the night. Returning home early in the morning we got reliable information that the party led by a police-man in mufti had visited the house at about 12 o'clock and entered the house by the back door which we had not been able to secure but had to return disappointed. We further learnt that their appearance at an untimely hour in the night had caused alarm among the neighbours who not having any idea of the secret of the expedition took them to be ordinary looters. The police man who had led the ruffians was seen later on in the day in the neighbourhood. On enquiry I learnt that apprehending that some persons had noticed him in the company of the ruffians during the night he had come there to impress upon them the wisdom of forgetting what they had seen. In the afternoon information reached me that a fresh batch of more determined ruffians had been engaged to retrieve the failure of the previous night and that I might expect them that night. We then realised the impossibility of continuing for even a day longer our stay at Ottappalam unless we were anxious to earn the doubtful glory of a futile martyrdom. We accordingly left the same evening for Calicut where we trust we have no reason to fear for our safety. That the information which we got on the day of our departure of a second attack was only too true has been proved by the subsequent events. We got reliable information day before yesterday from Ottapalam that a party of 17 ruffians visited ur house as early 11 o'clock in the night on the day we left, that the watchman whom we had engaged to sleep in the house hid himself somewhere and that the party, disappointed at finding their prey gone, indulged in some abusive language and went away.

It has been a matter of poignant regret to me to have been compelled to leave thus abruptly a place which has become dear and sacred to me by so many associations of work and struggle and suffering. When after the establishment of Martial Law and the suspension of all ordinary Congress work necessitated by it I had to lead a life of enforced idleness at Ottappalam I was advised by several relations and friends to leave the place as there ws no work to be done and as I would be more immune from the attentions of the Police elsewhere. But though I had to lead a life of comparative idleness and though I was warned that I would be endangering my safety by continuing in the place and associating with my fellow-workers when arrests were taking place all round I felt it my duty to remain at my post so that I may be of use to my people whenever any need arose and that I may share with them the trial and sufferings of the present dark days as I had shared with them the joys and successes of the better days of the past. And if I have at last left them it is because I have been literally driven out of the place by those who feel my presence there highly inconvenient.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION

NO CONCESSIONS TO PASSENGERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

The annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association concluded yesterday. The Conference decided to continue the broad gauge wagon pool for another year and to recommend a small increase in the rates for parcels to come into force when the existing Government tax is removed in April. An increase in the rates for the carriage of military traffic and for special trains for high officials of Government is also proposed. The Conference was unable to agree to the introduction of any passenger or other concessions mainly no account of the difficulty the railways are experiencing in handling the traffic already offering. It was considered that no useful purpose would be served by admitting representative of commerce and industries to meetings of the Association owing to technical nature of the subjects discussed, but it was decided that Chambers of Commerce should send particulars of subjects for discussion in which they were concerned so that they might have an opportunity of representing their views. A very large number of subjects were dealt with, but they were for the most part of a technical character.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you publish this letter. The 'Times of India" editorial dated 19th Oct. 1921 did not come as a surprise to the province of 22 districts. It is affirmed that Indian Medical degrees do not and cannot compare favourably with European Diplomas. Why? Whose fault is that? Who were and are the teachers of medical graduates in Indian Universities. Only I.M.S. Western Medical Education was taught to us by Europeans only qualified in Great Britain and Ireland. The fault does not lie with Indian students. A few years ago it was easier to pass an English qualifying Diploma than to pass a Bombay L.M. and S. Students who failed year after year in Bombay returned duly qualified by passing the Royal College Examinations within a few months. The fault does neither lie with the mentiality of students which is equal to that of any other nation, nor does it lie with the material in which India abounds. It is the fault of teachers. In England I was struck with the sincerity zeal and devotedness of the teachers to their work. Inspite of themselves the students acquire the habit of studying for the sake of science and the result is apparent, worldwide appreciation. The so-called incompetency of the Indian medical practitioners reflects discreditably on the masters, I.M.S. The future India has no place for I.M.S. If people want European qualified practitioners to treat them, by all means let them have them from the open market; don't thrust I.M.S. instead. The Medical treatment of Government Servants is not a Public Question. The days of Lee-Warner are gone. We do not want officers; we want European qualified Doctors to come and settle amongst us.

Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

K. N. PRADHAN,

Nagpur, Oct. 21.

REAPPEARANCE OF "ZAMANA" A NATIONATIST URDU PAPER.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The famous nationalist Urdu daily "Zamana" of Calcutta reappears from the 1st of November next, under the editorship of Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan. The preliminaries regarding the management of the printing press and the editorial staff have been completed satisfactorily.

Lieut.-General Sir John Shea, Chief of the general staff, will leave Simla on the 25th instant, and after visiting Peshawar, Kohat and Sialkot will arrive at Delhi in the beginning of November.—(A. P.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

A RECORD OF WASTE.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

There are still many Indians, presumably of the Moderate persuation, who believe that with the advent of diarchy the departments of Government supposed to be under the control of Ministers will undergo a most careful revision and scrutiny at the hands of the latter and that much of the red tape and extravagance in expenditure will tend to disappear. There is also an idea entertained by many that the notion about the so-called inherent capacity of the European to manage to get better work done than the Indian will promptly die out as the Ministers who out of office were so eloquent about the necessity of replacing the Euroropean by the Indian will not hesitate to do so, now that they are in a position to exercise initiative and control.

As was to be expected, however, it is becoming increasingly clear that the Ministers are powerless to do anything of the kind, that they are overwhelmed by the arguments of experts or trained officials who conjure up visions of the disaster which would inevitably follow any refusal of their advise and things go on very much in the old way. Notably is this the case in the Department of Agriculture of this Presidency. Only a few years ago there were two Deputy-Directorships of Agriculture. Now there are six. A great deal more is spent on formal inspection and direction than the the circumstances require and comparitively very little is done in pursuading the agriculturist to take up more modern methods of cultivating the soil. At times under the direction of men of such violent energy and fertile imagination as Dr. Mann, the Public is led to believe that a very great amount of work is being done in the latter direction but even a cursory perusal of the reports of the Agricultural Department for the last five years will show how very little the agriculturist has been helped by the department. There is no intention to minimise the good work done by individual officers but it is contended that the Minister in charge ought to put his foot down upon the idea that whenever a new theory or set of proposals is started the Department must create a new place and secure the services of a highly paid expert to put the theory or the proposals into practice. There is, for example, the new appointment of an expert on animal husbandry and it is understood that there would have been a separte post found for a gentleman in the Imperial Gardener's Service as Horticulturist to the Government of Bombay, a public calamity which was avoided only owing to the difference of views between the Director of Agriculture and the civilian element which controls the Department in the Secretariat.

One wonders whether the Minister is able to give adequate consideration to the claims of Indians who have been in the Department and who have qualified themselves further by studying agricultural methods abroad. One finds that only very recently in two specific cases such Indians have been passed over and Europeans appointed to hold posts which the Indians could have held with credit to the Department and greater utility to the public. It is also hoped that the Minister will make very careful inquiries before he decides to appoint permanently to the post of The Principal of the College of Agriculture, Poona, its present acting incumbent Mr. J. B. Knight. He was twice superceded before he was given this acting appointment, on grounds which were considered thoroughly justifiable both by the Department and the students among whom he had laboured long but in vain, as Professor of Agriculture. Mr. Knight had been given recently a very ample rise in his salary, being taken up in the selection grade of Rs. 1,750 a month, but to hand over to him the only institution for agricultural training in this Presidency when he was twice considered not fit for the post and he was passed over will indeed be amazing. He was put in charge of the Civil Dairy Farm at Kirkee which has proved such a white elephant to the Bombay Government. He was tried as a Deputy Director of Agriculture but the rapidity of his flights from place to place only increased the burden on the public treasury in the shape of his travelling allowance charges and the Department at last decided to confine his duties to teaching work in the College. Very interesting stories are current amongst students as to the nature of his lectures. It is understood the appointment is imminent, but it is hoped the Minister in charge will try to ascertain the merits of the case. There are also Minor matters reflecting upon the manner in which the Government tries to make things comfortable for its European officers in this Department which the Minister can look into. He might, for example, inquire how many officers of the Department are occupying bungalows rent free although they receive a house allowance from the Government. How they manage it, is one of those tricks of officialdom which utimately costs a good bit to the ryot.

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Guaranteed Scientific Cure for Leprosy just discovered. Cures anasthesia, lost eyes copper spots, ulcers nodules, sore feet, and kindred troubles of all varieties of leprosy and para-leprosy in a very short time by medicines for internal use and fumigation local application and bath. Whole set lasts 45 days Rs. 15 Cure within 3 months.

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BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS,
MIHIJAM E. I. R.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The conflict between the President and the Secretary is far from edifying, but it is time to insist that questions of legality should be decided upon legal principles and not upon considerations of convenience or sentiment.

It will be conceded that if the Working Committee fixes the date and place of a meeting it is entitled to convene, then it is usually the duty of the Secretary to communicate the date and place to the members concerned. This being done neither the President, nor the Secretary, nor any individual member has any right to alter the date or adjourn the meeting *sine die* unless specific rules or customary law empowers him to do so. Assuming no such rule or custom exists the Presidents cannot postpone the meeting. This is elementary, but it is equally elementary that neither the Secretary nor any other individual can circularise that the meeting shall be held. But apart from this general objection, in the present case, it is not a meeting of the Working Committee. Therefore no member of the Working Committee can be or ought to feel aggrieved as he is not concerned. The only persons who can possibly feel aggrieved are the members of the All-India Congress Committee. If any member of the All-India Congress Committee feels so aggrieved, he could as such member circularise to the other members saying he proposes to attend the meeting convened, and ask his colleagues on the Committee to do so. Then if the requisite quorum is present the meeting could be constitutionally capable of transacting the business on the agenda for which the meeting was called. The present procedure adopted by Mr. Nehru is altogether indefensible. A little modesty would have been commendable.

I have assumed above that the Working Committee had the power to convene the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Mr. Nehru contends it had the power by delegation; but the power delegated does not comprise the power to convene the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. This is plain from the very language quoted by Mr. Nehru. By delegation the Working Committee could do all the All-India Congress Committee could do; but this manifestly does not confer upon the Working Committee the power to convene the meeting of the superior body. The delegated powers are to be exercised *while the superior body is not sitting*. This is another indication that the Working Committee had no power to convene the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. Such a meeting therefore, would be improperly convened and its acts would be *ultra vires* unless the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee be convened in accordance with the rules laid down for convening its meeting. The President, however, has not declared the meeting null and void upon this ground. He has done so upon a much higher ground from the constitutional aspect. He says the All-India Congress Committee is not legally constituted. Obviously if it is not legally constituted its acts would be invalid and bad. It would be the plainest duty of the President to declare that such a meeting of an unconstitutional body should not be held, but put off till it is rectified by constitutirnal elections at Madras and Bengal. The most astounding feature of the case is that both Mr. Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi admit that the elections contravened the provisions of the Congress, but the majority of the Working Committee or the All-India Congress Committee said "nevermind. Let it remain. The reason is we are going to have another election in October." This is neither law, nor right. It is simply the tyranny of the majority. In a Court of Law this decision would have been set aside in two minutes, and a fresh election ordered. But as non-cooperators recourse to law was unpracticable. But this is no reason why Congressmen should ignore the law for the sake of convenience. Any man could at any time go to Court and get this annulled. The Working Committee has of course no power to decide upon the constitutionality of the All-India Congress Committee. The President, therefore, acted with consummate wisdom and prudence in postponing the meeting. This whole object was that the fresh elections would have removed the objection against the constitutionality of the All-India Congress Committee. Instetad of learning wisdom from the President, we have thus unedifying spectacle. And all for no reason whatever. The Working Committee by delegation can do all the All-India Congress Committee could do, according to Mr. Nehru himself. There is therefore no necessity whatever to convene the meeting of the A. I. C. Committee. Why not do what it wishes to be done. It is according to Mr. Nehru the effective substitute of the A. I. C. Committee. I am afraid Mr. Nehru suspects that this wholesale delegation is *ultra vires*, and if he probes carefully with the matter he will probably discover that no Corporation has power to put any one else into its own shoes.—Yours, etc.

ULTRA VIRES.

A correspondent wires from Honavar:—Kirtanakesari Jagaramacharya of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee addressed 3 meetings at Honavar. Great enthusiasm prevailed and ladies parted with their ornaments. He was able to collect Rs. 400 for the T. S. Fund.

A press note issued by the Commissioner-in-Sind States that when the case was called before the Sessions Judge, Hyderabad in which Pir Turabali Shah was prosecuted for sedition the latter put in a statement expressing regret for his utterances and promising not to offend in a similar manner in future. The District Magistrate, acting with the sanction of Government discharged the accused.

MALABAR RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly oblige me by publishing the following in your esteemed daily:

With a view to satisfying certain queries that are being put to me, I propose to publish by means of this letter such information as I have received from my colleague Calicut, giving details of the relief operations conducted by the Malabar Central Relief Committee at Calicut. There were in all five relief camps at Calicut in which the refugees numbered 3,500 on the 19th instant; but as the report says "daily more are pouring in as the panic is at present very great even within ten miles from Calicut. People here are also very uneasy as they hear that the Moplahs will soon advance on the town. Accommodation for the refugees in Calicut will soon be inadequate, if not impossible, and I have told the gentlemen in charge of the work to arrange for the opening of new camps in North Malabar without any more delay. Perhaps to-day some 200 may be sent there." Moreover, in the town of Calicut besides those that have been actually forced to seek asylum in refugee camps maintained by the Central Relief Committee thousands of other, people from what I know, have been provided shelter by generous people and by rich men; for instance, the Raja of Zamorin whose *Kovilagam* was already a big refugee camp for a large number of Nambudiri Brahmins, men, women and children, and also high class Nayars. This Raja, who is the recognised head in social as well as religious matters in Malabar, is the President of the Committee and the houses of the several Rajas of Nilambur at present residing in Calicut, afford shelter to a large number of such people.

From the report that I have received by wire on the 22nd instant, the number of refugee camps maintained by the Committee has risen to eight and the refugees therein totalled nearly 5,000 and the same report states that they are coming day and night as the situation in the interior is becoming serious and more alarming. In order to relieve congestion and to avoid and prevent outbreak of sickness and disease, the Committee have decided to open new relief camps in North Malabar. One such camp is located at Badagara in North Malabar. All classes of people, Nairs, Weavers and Thiyyas are accommodated in these camps and all possible help in the shape of cooked food or *Kanji* or rice, salt and other articles of food are being supplied together with oil, firewood, lights, etc., wherever necessary. My report says that the arrangements in the camps are deemed to be satisfactory considering the many difficulties of men and money experienced by the people responsible for their management. The Home Member of the Government of India Sir William Vincent, who had been to Calicut recently, paid a visit along with other visitors to the premier and most congested refugee camp in Pudiyara at Calicut. They expressed great satisfaction at the arrangements made by the Committee. Moreover, the Committee have been considering measures to start relief camps to help destitute women and children of the Moplahs and have decided to open them along with the new camps contemplated to be opened in North Malabar, taking strict precautions with regard to their safety and good management. The same telegram goes on to say that every day the Committee have to spend on rice alone Rs. 750; besides, the other wants supplied which are many, cost the Committee much more. Thus it may be safely taken that the Committee has to spend on the present basis for 5,500 people staying in the camps alone somewhere about Rs. 1,000 every day.

The same report further says that "the stock of money with the Committee is almost exhausted" and I am urged to send money as promptly as possible.

A leading Bombay merchant at Calicut, by name Sheth Ramdas Runchordas, who has been co-operating with my colleague in collecting subscriptions locally, visited the camps on the 19th instant and says "About 1,000 at the least have arrived and I learn that there are still more to come. When I inspected this camp, I found their urgent necessities are plates for taking their *khana*, mats, and *mundus* (which means a short piece of cloth which the people of Malabar wear round their loins). The plates are wanted to prevent *Kanji* water going away from the plantain leaves on which they are now served *Kanji*" He further goes on to say "I have therefore in conjunction with my friends collected already Rs. 500 to supply the above immediate wants." This gentleman is a member of the Malabar Central Relief Committee and he has kindly helped me by suggesting the names of the Bombay merchants who have business connections with Malabar and also of those firms that have branches in Malabar. Allow me, therefore, to request these gentlemen and firms in Bombay who have trade relations with Malabar to give me the necessary assistance in this humanitarian work for the relief of those who have been directly or indirectly contributing to their prosperity in business; and it is needless to assure them that such help as they would give to the unfortunate sufferers in Malabar will be greatly appreciated.

That the situation in the disturbed are in Malabar is not yet materially improved—nay, it is growing worse and more perilous, could be seen clearly from the extracts from a letter which I received just now from a friend who had undertaken to write to me giving reliable information after taking down statements from people who had been victimised. In explaining his inability to carry out his promise promptly he says, "the fact is that after your departure, things have become much worse. Within a mile of M—his town—seven brutal murders have taken place of people who had given written statements to the Police about the plunder and outrages committed by the Moplahs. If I go about and take statements from people who have suffered, the Moplah rebels may pay me a nocturnal visit and cut my throat. The Chembrasseri Thangal or High Priest has sentenced peoole to be flayed alive for siding with the Government, and you will see that with such an object lesson before us we have to be very careful about what we do." He further goes on to say that the condition of his town is pitiable indeed and he further adds that rich Namboodiri landlord of Nageri, who well-known to Mr. R. was barbarously butchered by the Moplahs and for the last five days his corpse has been rotting and his poor son who begged an escort of a few soldiers to help him in cremating his poor dead father, could not get it. All Hindus who do not live within a few yards of the Military quarters are in danger and we people are patiently waiting either for more soldiers to come and save us or for a Moplah gang to hack us to pieces. Melakkam is deserted, all Brahmin families have gone away."

This single extract is quite enough to show the deadly fright in which the people have to live to-day; add to this the miseries of starvation and privation and we get a picture which ought to appeal to our deeper instincts of humanity. I shall send you further information as soon as I get it, only to impress on the minds of my countrymen the fact that the need for money is great and if the public of Bombay come to our help, I can assure them that it would be put to the best possible use.

I have just received a letter from His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor of Madras, about the situation in the matter of distress and also as regards the measures of relief which are contemplated by Government and which my Committee in Calicut have adopted as basis for their work, Lord Willingdon and other high officials have also approved of the proposals made by me to my Committee who are making vigorous efforts to carry them out and I am sure the officers of Government will co-operate with us in giving all necessary and possble help and facilities. The following is the text of His Excellency's letter:—

Government House
Madras, 20th October, 1921.

My dear Devadhar,

It was such a real pleasure to meet you again and to feel that our friends on the Bombay side are not forgetting us in our time of trouble.

I think I told you that I was shortly appointing Mr. Knapp to be Special Commissioner to Government in Malabar. His duties will be to see to the restoration of civil administration, to look after the question of compensation and all forms of relief.

As to the latter of these three your general ideas seemed admirable, and were approved of by all the officers you met here. That the need for this relief is urgent, you know well enough. The poor people in Malabar are having a terribly hard time, and, while I feel strongly that the citizens of Madras should do the main part in the matter of financial help for relief, I need hardly say that the knowledge that old Bombay friends are coming over to help us will but emphasise in my mind the recollection of the splendid generosity of Bombay citizens to all deserving causes and the certainty that under your guidance such funds as you obtain will be most efficiently administered.

I am most grateful to you.

Yours very sincerely,
(Sd.) WILLINGDON.

I am glad that I have begun to receive offers of help from friends in the mofussil to collect funds for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers in Malabar and I hope in a short time to come, when the people outside come to realize the inwardness the conditions in that miserable tract, they will take up the work vigorously and it is expected that public response will be prompt and adequate towards the demand for ten lakhs.—Yours, etc

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut.
Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum,
Bombay, October 23.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to a circular letter dated 26th September last (published in to-day's "Chronicle") over the signature of myself and five other selected members for the "A" Ward on the subject of the next general election for the Municipal Corporation.

I do not know how my name appears as one of the signatories of this letter as I have not signed the letter nor did I know of it or its contents till I read it in the "Chronicle" to-day.

Some time ago one of the elected members from the "A" Ward saw me at the High Court Library and asked for my consent to an announcement in the Papers that the present elected members from the "A" ward intended to stand at the next General Election.

I wanted time to decide whether I should stand but my friend told me the announcement was to appear in the next day's Papers in which my name was included in anticipation of my consenting to it and as some of my friends had already pressed me to stand at the next election I gave my consent to the announcement.

I entered the Corporation about three years ago as a new member and devoted some time in studying certain problems and I also tried to represent there what I believed to be the views of the electorates and to discuss and deal with some of the questions in the interests of the citizens of Bombay according to my lights and convictions; but I am afraid I cannot claim all that is claimed in the said circular in that behalf nor can I endorse all that is said in it.

In fact I must confess that for over an year I have not been able to devote my time or attention to the Corporation affairs on account of my serious illness which lasted for some months and since then on account of circumstances over which I had no control.

As to what little I may have been able to do at the Corporation in the interests of the public, I would prefer the public forming their own opinion about it.—Yours etc.

MORARJI M. KAMDAR.

Bombay, October 19.

TATAS COTTON MILLS,

USING SWADESHI YARNS.

It was Mentioned in one of our issues that Messrs Tata Sons, Ltd., refuse to give any undertaking to use Swadeshi yarn for the manufacture of cloths, when the Secretary of the Provincial Congress Committee had sent a circular to them, on the score that it was a matter to be decided by the Bombay Mill Owners' Association. Since writing the above they found that a large number of mills had sent replies individually and therefore wish to make it clear that foreign yarn is not used in any of their mills except in the Empress Mills at Nagpur and the Standard Mills at Bombay, where, it is stated, a small quantity of yarn is used for dhotie borders. They also state that they propose to discontinue the use of such yarn after the present stocks are exhausted and that in any case their future action depends on the course of events.

MALABAR AND MODERATES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—People wonder how Mr. Deodhar and his colleagues of the Servants of India Society were allowed to go round the disturbed areas of Malabar, when the great Gandhiji was positively prohibited from entering the District? May we know, whether in the esteem of the Government of Madras.

(1) Mr. Deodhar is more non-violent than Gandhiji?

(2) Or more innocent than Gandhiji?

(3) Or more reconciling than Gandhiji?

(4) Or more influential than Gandhiji?

(5) Or more helpful than Gandhiji?

Surely, Mr. Deodhar is too modest to make any of these claims. And yet how is it that where Gandhiji is refused admission Mr. Deodhar is allowed to enter Malabar is taken round, feted, and assured of Official help? Isn't it true:—

(1) That Lord Willingdon is a great admirer of the Moderates?

(2) Did he not say while in England that the Extremist section of the Indians should be put down?

(3) Has he not been a great admirer of the Servants of India Society?

(4) Is it not strange, that neither did the Khulna nor the Kangra Famines draw Mr. Deodhar to these places?

(5) Why was he then specially drawn to Malabar alone?

(6) Had he had an invitation from Lord Willingdon?

(7) If not, what was the special claim or qualification of Mr. Deodhar that he should be welcomed, where Gandhiji was shut out?

(8) And what has Mr. Deodhar to say about it?

(9) He talks of the Malabar reports as far as published being correct.

And how did he ascertain all these?

(1) Does he or any of his colleagues know Malayalam? No!

(2) Did he go round with any of the Congress men? No.!

(3) Did he ascertain the causes of the trouble? No!

(4) Could he say the extent of damage? No!

(5) Could he in any way pacify the people? No!

(6) How is he then placed? He claims that his is a humanitarian work. Grand, no doubt! But what about the disturbance that is going on now? Is it not equally, perhaps more humanitarian task to pacify the people and to restore order and thus set the people working?

(7) How can Mr. Deodhar claim to be the Vice-President of People's Committee, when he is unable to pacify the people? How far has he co-operated with the Congress people?

(8) Is the Servants of India Society a non-political body? Does it not belong to the Moderate party? Is not its President a staunch Moderate and almost all its members Moderates? How can Mr Deodhar then claim that *his* is a non-political Committee, when even the Members appointed in Bombay for Relief Funds are all men of Moderate persuasion?

(9) Why should there be a non-political garb, when it is clear as day light, that Malabar is open for Moderates only, and that the Official help is available through the Moderates only, and that the Official recognition is for Moderates alone? The strange procedure adopted by Mr. Deodhar at the informal meeting was to appoint Committees and ask for help, before submitting his whole case or *discussing it fully*!

Relief work is noble. It is humanitarian. But if it tends to cast a reflection on the Congress or the Khilafat work, it loses its real benevolence. If Mr. Deodhar meant this Relief Work to be non-political why have the Nationalists been shut out from the Committee. For the latter the clear duty is to know the Truth, and to help their brothers and sisters in distress at Malabar. Let the Moderates help Messrs. Deodhar and Company, and let the Nationalists support the Congress Committee, which is doing good work and is in sore need of funds.—Yours, etc

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

"CALL TO SOLDIERS AND CIVILIANS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Leader" of Allahabad advises the Government under the heading "Call to Soldiers and Civilians" to bring the *Fatwa* of the Ulemas to the notice of the Muslim soldiers and Muslims in the civil employ of the Government of its own accord and inform them that they are quite at liberty to go home if they think it against their religion to serve the Government. We know and the "Leader" should know that its wise counsels would not be taken by our Government as it has been lacking in that "little courage and confidence required to take such a step." Is it possible that the "Leader" is not aware of the visit as disclosed by "Capital" of the Law Member of the Indian Government to Bombay to throw his weight in the discussion of the Bombay Government in taking action against the "Illustrious Seven" of Karachi jail on a Resolution, based on the Fatwa, in the Khilafat Conference at Karachi? If it was aware of Dr. Sapru's visit to Bombay and its purpose is it possible that the "Leader" could not prevail on the Hon. Law Member with its wise counsels? May not good counsel be delivered at home?

Likewise why should not the "Leader" entertain its readers with wise suggestions counselling Government to outwit the Khilafatists and to defeat the Non-Co-operation Movement by taking the wind, of their programme, off their sails, "such a course" in the words of the "Leader" "will be the best reply to the Non-Co-operation propaganda and will have a tremendous pull with" What is wished is (untold tion, removal of the causes of the (moral) battle and peace based on the complete satisfaction of national rights. Will the "Leader" dare suggest such a course it only to entertain its readers and let the people see the lucky day when the "Leader" will return to sanity? We wait and see.—Yours, etc.

M. V. S.

Belgaum,
October 20.

PUNJAB POLICE ADMINISTRATION.

HEAVY BURDEN ON C. I. D.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

A review of the report on the administration of police in the Punjab for the year 1920 shows there were 468 true cases of rioting in the province last year as compared with 453 in 1919. Murders too increased from 509 in 1919 to 550. Burglaries rose from 13,239 to 14,179. There was a decrease in dacoities from 130 to 80. About 13,000 men of doubtful character were kept under police surveillance. Work done by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year was of a very heavy character. The attitude of many of the released martial law convicts was unsatisfactory and returned Sikh emigrants again began to take part in anti-Government agitation. N. W. Railway strike the Hijrat movement and adoption of non-co-operation by Sikh League in October threw a heavy burden on the department. Reports were taken of over 1,400 public political meetings and 375 of these were attended by officers of C. I. D. to report on the speeches made.

POLICE METHODS IN AGRA.

MARRIAGE PROCESSION STOPPED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Oct. 22.

Two Ramlilas are held in two different fortnights in Mathra. There was difference of views in the first Ramlila regarding the use of clothes. The public abstained from joining and subscribing for it. The managers of the second Ramlila in deference to popular desire used Khaddar.

A marriage procession came out on the 18th instant and proceeded from Purani Kotwali. The *Kotwal* objected to pictures, caricaturing sec. 144, Criminal Procedure Code, wine drinking, and Thakri carrying handloom. These were removed and proceeding further the *Kotwal* ordered the removal of the pictures in shape of Mahatma Gandhi and Lok Tilak also. The manager stood aloof and asked the *Kotwal* to do it himself. The *Kotwal* sent for more police, armed with lathies and spears.

The City Magistrate and Superintendent of Police also arrived on the scene. The police stopped the procession by standing in front. The procession returned and the public dispersed. A mass meeting was held subsequently where resolutions condemning the action of the authorities were passed. Next morning arrests began indiscriminately Twenty-two persons were arrested on the first day, 5 on the second day and 5 yesterday. Mr. Dwarkanath, Vakil, and Mr. Ramnath Mukhtar were arrested. Many persons of the city, who are interested in politics, moderate or extreme, have been arrested. Complaints against those who could not be arrested have been filed.

DEWAN BAHADUR A. S. DESAI

PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 19.

At 5-30 p.m. on Oct. 14, the portrait of the late Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarlal Desai was formally unveiled by Mr. Keshavlal H. Dhruva under the auspices of the Gujarat Vernacular Society of Ahmedabad. The proceedings commenced with a speech by Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai, M. Nilkanth, M.L.C., B.A., L.L.B., who reviewed the services rendered to Gujarat by the late Dewan Bahadur as a High School Head Master and a College Professor, as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress in 1902 and as Founder of the Educational Association of Gujarat. Discipline and strength of character were the dominant traits of his character which were in evidence at all stages of his career, and there was not an iota of exaggerated, hero, worship in the description given of him at the Rajkot Session of the Gujarati Sahitya Parishad in 1909 when the Dewan Bahadur was acclaimed as a teacher of teachers *par excellence*.

In unveiling the portrait, Mr. Keshavlal H. Dhruva paid a glowing tribute to the sympathy, tact, and imagination which helped to make the Dewan Bahadur an ideal Head Master.

Professor Anandshankar Bapubhai Dhruva in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chair remarked how he discerned many points of contact between the Dewan Bahadur and the Chairman.

Dr. Joseph Benjamin in seconding Professor Dhruva's motion referred to the leading part taken by the late Dewan Bahadur in all public-spirited activities, as Chairman both of the Gujarat Club and the Temperance Association, and concluded with a warm appreciation of the deceased's speech as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Congress in 1902 which was thickly starred with thought.

A public meeting held at Khamgaon under the presidentship of Dr. Paranjpe unanimously adopted the Working Committees' resolution originally passed by the Karachi Khilafat conference. At the same time there was a good response to an appeal for help to the Mulshi Petha Satyagrahis.

Mahatma Gandhiji's GIFT.

TO THE NATION.

CHARKHA

THE SYMBOL OF SWARAJ

CHEAPEST & BEST.

ALL SORTS and SIZES

The Approved Congress Type.

IS AVAILABLE AT

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

CHARKHA DEPOT,
Fanaswadi, BOMBAY.

"THE DHARWAR CASE"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. P. R. Lele is on war path. I shall be pleased to engage him when he offers his criticism after carefully reading the original. As it is he risks the chances of being feared too easily. For instances, Mr. Lele says—"In the Dharwar case a witness who was examined in the Magistrate's court was suppressed in the Sessions. Mr. Kemp knows it not Mr. Paranjpey that in the High Court witnesses examined in the Magistrate's Courts are tendered for cross examination even if the prosecuting counsel should choose not to examine him." This was exactly what was done in the Dharwar case that the Judge says in his judgment—"In passing I may briefly allude to a charge made by the accused that the prosecution have deliberately suppressed the evidence of Mr. L. G. Sabnis, a local pleader. He was examined by the committing Magistrate and was tendered for cross-examination in this Court, so that the accused had an opportunity of putting any question to him they wished."

Similarly if he had read my letter carefully he would have discovered that I had therein discussed only the attitude adopted by the accused in the Dharwar trial. Everything else I had left to my 'Lawyer Friend.' Opinions may differ on the 'ethics of defence or no-defence' but an intermediate position as taken by the accused in this case is most injudicious and detrimental to their own interests as well to those of the public. I do still maintain that the accused were ill-advised. If Mr. Lele has any criticism to offer on this point he is welcome. Everything else is irrelevant.—Yours, etc.

M. R. PARANJPE.

Bombay Oct. 20.

THE NAGAR VOLUNTEER CORPS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We are much pleased to read Mr. K. K. Oza's letter in your issue of 17th about the raising of a Nager Volunteer Corps. Again we beg to draw the attention of the Nagars to understand the Seriousness of the situation and at once rally round the flag of Swaraj. We hope the question will be seriously taken up by the responsible elders of the community, and many young enthusiastic youths will come forward and send in their names in due time.

We request Mr. Oza to enlist us as volunteers and supply us with necessary information.—Yours etc.

VAISALO SHANKERLAL,
DHOLAKIA N. J.
V. SAGUN [illegible]

55, Panalal Terrace, Grant Road,
Bombay Oct. 20.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful ladies and girls in elocution and essay-writing competitions was celebrated on Saturday the 22nd instant at 4-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dadholkar, presided and distributed the prizes. There were in all three subjects for the Competitions and 7 prizes, amounting to Rs. 100 were distributed to ladies for the first subject, 11 prizes amounting to Rs. 60 to girls under 14 and 6 prizes amounting to Rs. 100 were given for essay writing.

The President congratulated the ladies and girls on their success and suggested that an Elocution Competition in English should also be held from the next year in which case he announced that he would pay for two prizes of Rs. 25 each.

On the appeal of Mr. Chotani, President of the Central Khilafat Committee, the Muslim employees of the "Leader" Press have contributed to the Angora Fund a sum of Rs. [illegible]

ASTHMA

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THE NATIONAL ECHO.

Calcutta—Saturday, July 23, 1921 Page 4 from our own correspondents.

A useful remedy for Asthma has been discovered by a local philanthropist. The gentleman is one J. P. Ray who has cured a friend of mine from this fearful malady free of charge and does so in every case. His medicine is simple and as it is in improvement upon the existing systems of treatment which afford at least temporary relief it is well worth trying He can be consulted at Durga and Road Benares City, and I am sure this information if properly utilised will be a blessing to many a desperate soul.

NOTE:—J. P. Ray is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific Present address:—

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"LABOUR GAZETTE" AND PUBLIC WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Labour Bureau has issued a "Labour Gazette" the best thing about which is its printing. In it I find the Bombay Labour Bureau's monthly circular for the cost of living index number for August 1921. The Labour Bureau announces that the said index number refers to the cost of living of the Bombay working classes and that July 1914 has been taken to be the basis for the calculations taking the cost of living in the above month to be 100. It gives details of the rise in prices in the various mass units which it has ascertained for the Bombay working classes. I beg to offer some remarks about the working and the results of this office headed by Mr. G. Findlay Shirass the late Director of Statistics for the Government of India.

(1) I have been informed that Mr. Shirass is at present busy collecting estimates of the budget and expenditure of the working class families in Bombay. It appears that the index numbers now issued by the Labour Office are not based upon actual family budgets but upon some other data, and it is, therefore, surprising that unwittingly the public of Bombay should be misled with figures which have very little reference to the actual conditions of life of Bombay workmen.

(2) I have been led to believe that the said index numbers are based upon mass units collated and compiled from the agricultural statistics of production of food stuffs published by the Government of India for the whole of British India and I hereby request the head of the Bombay Labour Office to justify his procedure of determining the mass units of food grains for the cost of living of Bombay Labour on the basis of all-India average units.

(3) Mr. Shirass has allocated 46 per cent. or thereabout of the total cost to main food grains and there is every reason to question this figure on the strength of my experience in the matter of the actual expenditure and budgets of the working classes. I may make mention here that the comparative consumption figures for rice, wheat, jwar and bajri are determined on the basis of all India production of these food grains, while as a matter of fact it is patent to all living in Bombay that jwar and bajri form a very substantial part of the food stuffs consumed by the working classes of Bombay and they do deserve a greater importance than has been allotted to them by Mr. Shirass. Mr. Shirass has placed the comparative figures for mass units for rice wheat, jwar and bajri as under:—

Rice 31-4; Wheat 9-4; Tower 3-8; Bajri 2-1. Even a cursory glance at the relative importance of the above will prove the falsity of the relations accepted by Mr. Shirass for the working classes of Bombay. I need scarcely remind the readers of this note that the production of jwar and bajri in the Bombay Presidency bears a higher percentage even to rice. I give below the acreage under cultivation for rice wheat jwar and bajri from the Government reports of the agricultural statistics for India in the year 1919-20.

	Acreage lacs.	yield lacs. tons.
Rice	31	10
Jawar	87	22
Wheat	27	8-5
Bajri	41	10

The percentage, in each case, of total food grains comes to 19-5, 45-0, 17-0 and 8-5 respectively.

(4) The next important item is the other articles of food which have been given a mass-units percentage of about 30. "I am sure I need not enter into any further discussion of this item when I simply mention that beef forms part of the regular food of the Bombay working classes as estimated by Mr. Findlay Shirass and has been given a mass unit relation of about 7 per cent." To all persons having knowledge of the living conditions of Bombay Labour it is patent that not even one percentage of Bombay Labour consumes beef and yet it forms part of the index numbers! It is also patent that the articles of consumption by Labour do not include the real percentage of vegetable which has been allocated to it by the Labour Office. Fuel and lighting are given a mass unit importance of 4.9 percentage. This figure appears to have been arrived at on a most arbitrary basis and is ludicrous.

(5) For clothing Mr. Findlay Shirass has given a mass unit percentage of 4.3. He has based this on all India mass unit percentage of clothing and therefore does not represent the conditions of Bombay working classes. In fact even this unit of 4.3 is not correct for all India if viewed from the point of view of the real estimates for clothing consumed by the whole of India every year.

(6) The last item is about house rent and Mr. Findlay Shirass has given 9.1 per cent. as the mass unit percentage for this head. There is every reason to doubt the accuracy of this figure in the absence of actual budgets and figures collated for the rents paid by the working classes. The only basis for calculation is the average of Bombay rents paid per head, and this average cannot be in any sense representative of the cost of house rent to the working classes of Bombay.

(7) I further beg to point out that no provision has been made in these estimates for festivals, sickness, ceremonies like marriage, furniture, utensils, entertainment religious sacraments, travelling savings, contributions, costs of social life etc. and I believe that any index number that does not take account of these items of regular or irregular expenditure are bound to be far from being representative of the actual state of a workers' existence in India.

(8) Further the method adopted by Mr. Findlay Shirass has been absolutely arbitrary and is not representative of what it professes to stand for.

(9) It would have been better if Mr. Shirass had attempted to collate family budgets of Bombay labour which he is preparing as also collect figures of the actual food grains and other food stuffs consumed by them and then started his work of publishing index numbers for the Bombay working classes. In his enthusiasm for publishing the index numbers for Bombay working classes he has only helped to create misunderstandings and want of faith in the statistics or the index numbers published by the Bombay Labour Office. I am unable to understand what led Mr. Shirass to adopt this procedure of publishing the index numbers without the real data and then to proceed with the investigation necessary for the publication of such numbers.

(10) I have my own suggestions to make in the matter of the method and scope of the compilation of the index numbers but one important point I should like to bring to the notice of Mr. Shirass is that the cost of living index numbers for Bombay labour can only be worked out on a basis of the cost of a decent living and not on the actual figures obtained from the dungeon places or workers' chawls or from the half starved budgets of poverty stricken labour families.

(11) The final calculations of the mass unit percentage of the various items of the costs of living of Bombay labour are being prepared by us and we intend to base them upon the actual costs of workers' lives. As a result of the calculations which we have made we have arrived at a figure of 120 per cent above the level in the year 1913-14, while Mr. Shirass has given us the figure of 80 per cent. above July 1914 as the index number for the month of August 1921.

(12) His Excellency the Governor of Bombay remarks in his foreword to "the Labour Gazette" "The aim of Government then by means of the Labour office will be to develop this field of investigation until it can furnish up-to-date and accurate information regarding the realities of the labour world." Let us hope so. It certainly needs development and the value of labour data can never be overestimated.—Yours, etc.

D. CHAMAN LALL.

WOES OF DOCK WORKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I will be much obliged and thousands of the R. I. M. Dockyard labourers will be showering their blessings on you if you will kindly publish the following in your much esteemed paper.

I am a passed student of the College of Engineering, Poona, and for the present I am working as an apprentice in the R. I. M. Dockyard, and so I daily see and feel the inconveniences of the poor and illiterate workmen.

(1) Did ever the sanitary Inspector visit and inspect the premises of the Dockyard?

(1) Did ever the sanitary Inspector visit the first story of the Boilershop where all the workmen keep their clothes and take their meals? This place is in a most insanitary condition. It is not cleaned for months together. People wash their hands and spit any where they like. How many men must be in danger and must have actually fallen a prey to horrible diseases by the germs they breathe in these earthly hells?

All workmen are habituated to spit where they work and beneath their machines. They are after all illeterate and are not conscious that by their spitting give their disease to their fellow men.

(3) There are at least five thousand labourers in the Dockyard and strange enough there is not a single descent "canteen" for these poor people. There is an urgent necessity of at least two to three good "canteens" under strict supervision.

(4) The latrines near the "Boiler-shop" are insufficient and are not maintained clean. Compared with the number of labourers, they ought to be cleaned and disinfected at least twice a day.

(5) Are the Dockyard labourers exempted from the "Factory Law?" Why are dozens of children between the age 5 and 10 employed to clean the boilers and flues from morning till evening. Are children of this age employed for this work in England? It is converting so many children consumptives.

(6) There is no good arrangement for drinking water, nearly all the pipes get their supply from tanks, which are not cleaned for ages. There should be at east two to three pipes for each shop connected with the main supply—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

POOR INDIAN MINISTER !

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—He is none other than the once legal luminary of Hyderabad (Sind), now the Minister for Local Self-Government, yclept the Hon. K. B. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah. After a strenous session or the Bombay Legislative Council he longed to see Hyderabad reminiscent of his sweet and romantic associations. Imagine the distress of his mind when at the Ahmedabad station he is unceremoniously lodged in a rickety carriage labelled "Reserved" without appointments such as electric lights and fans. The station-master at Ahmedabad, on remonstration, protested that he was helpless in the matter as he was told off to supply the car in question. The Indian Minister was, however, at the last moment, supplied with a table fan. The Indian Minister cast envious eyes towards me (being his fellow passenger) on his finding me accommodated in a comfortably first class compartment. I could only extend my sympathies to him in the pitiable plight he found himself in so soon after his return from his lordly position at the recent session of the Legislative Council.

I indite these lines with no purpose to embellish a tale, but to point out the obivious moral deducible from the incident that befell the Indian Minister. Surely due care should have been taken to provide a well apointed car as would become the dignity of such a high official. The railway officer, guilty of this *laches*, needs instantly to be brought to book and made an example of so that in future such incidents may become a thing of the past—the more desirable in these enlightened and, withal, stirring times.—Yours, etc

GULAM HUSEIN KASSIM, M. L. C.
Karachi, Oct. 18.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I suggest that in every city which contains a jail for confining political prisoners, a Committee consisting of ten or more respectable persons should be appointed for the following objects:—

(a) To regularly visit such prisoners and see that they are properly housed, fed and clad, (b) that they receive proper medical treatment and suitable food, when ill; (c) that they are not treated like murderers and dacoits and made to grind or break stones; (d) that they are not deprived of the pleasure of reading books and newspapers and seeing their relatives and friends; (e) that they are allowed to say their prayer; (f) that the jailers are kind and courteous to them. The Committee should report to Government any undue severity exercised towards them and request it to exempt them from hard labour or make them weave cloth, bind books or do clerical work instead. Undoubtedly our humane and civilised government will comply with its requests.—Yours, etc.

Fergusson College.
MUNSHI MAHMUD KHAN.
Oct. 21.

DISTRESS AMONG TARTARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Most pitiable and heartrending news of the serious distress among the Moslem Tartars of the Russian Provinces of Kazan Samara and Volga region have appeared in the papers. These unfortunate people are dying in thousands daily. Will not the Central Khilafat Committee or any other charitable Anjuman rise to the occasion and send relief to their brethen in distress?

The subscriptions when collected can be forwarded to London by draft to Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali Sahib, President, British Red Crescent Society, London who will arrango to distribute relief in the affected area through an Agent as he had already done at Symrna and in the adjoining vilayat of Aidin.

Need is also felt in India of a Red Crescent Society, which can be started under the auspicies of the Central Khilafat Committee of India.—Yours. etc.

A MUSLIM.
Shahjahan Hotel, Oct. 19.

KERALA RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I request intending subscribers to the Kerala Relief Fund to drop a post-card giving their names and address and we shall arrange to send our Committee member to collect the subscription and give the receipt. We have 17 members working and all these persons are provided with printed receipt books and any one of them will gladly call at any person willing to subscribe to the Fund. I thank "a Parsi" who has been kind enough to respond to our appeal and make some suggestions.

Although we have not formally passed a resolution on the question of the agency to which our collections will be sent, I take the liberty of informing intending subscribers that, from what I know of the attitude of the Malayalee residents of Bombay, the collections will go to the Congress Relief Fund at Calicut. Our members are inclined to place more confidence in our countrymen working independently of the Government than any other Committee which is working under instructions from or inspiration of the Government. The letter from Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon appeared in this paper on Saturday last shows that the Congress agency is doing relief work, that their work is daily on the increase and that they are appealing for funds. It is superfluous to add that they have, therefore, a right to expect support from those who profess allegiance to the Congress. We are not particular that anyone should pay to the Fund started by us, but we want that the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee must be supported. We are quite willing to place our humble services at the disposal of any local public body which intends to work for this end.—Yours, etc.,

E. R. MENON,
Secretary, Kerala Relief Fund.
No. 5, Krishna Building,
Parel, Bombay.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Further to the communication from the Secretary, Kerala Relief Fund Committee (Malabr Residents Committee) that appeared in these columns on the 15th instant about the relief work carried on by the Congress Committee at Malabar, I give below extracts from a letter received by me from Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, from which it will be seen that Mr. Kesava Menon and his Committee have organised relief measures on a wide scale:—

"Our organisation (relief) is now working in Calicut, Trichur and Palghat and our hands are full. There are over so many houses which we have taken up in Calicut for lodging and boarding the refugees and each house is under the care of a worker. We are also distributing clothes and arranging for medical aid whereever necessary. There are at present about one thousand five hundred under our charge (mostly women)."—Yours, etc.

V. MADHAVAN NAIR.
Kerala Relief Fund Committee,
Sunaribag Road, Parel,
October 20.

MAHOMED CHHEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A few years ago a Mahomedan gentleman, named Mr. Mahomed Chhel, attained great fame in this country on account of some wonderful powers he possessed. I think it needless to enumerate here the various sorts of magical feats he used to perform, as most of your readers are well acquainted with them—some even from personal experience. There is not the slighest doubt that all his feats were genuinely magical, there being nothing about him of what we call the sleight-of-hand tricks of a juggler.

Nothing has been heard of this wonderful man for the last 2 or 3 years. Will any of your readers please let us know what has become of him or where he has gone?—Yours, etc.

L. B. BILIMORIA.

THE FISCAL COMMISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find an important omission in the list of persons appointed to decide the future fiscal policy of the Government of India. I will not dare to criticise the merits of those who have already consented to serve on the fiscal commission; but on the Indian side with the solitary exception of Mr. Koyaji, I do not think that the others possess qualifications necessary to discuss authoritatively economic problems affecting the future development of our country.

I therefore, suggest the name of Mr. Jamshedji Ard shar Wadia, whose inclusion I have no doubt will considerably strengthen the personnel of the Commission.—Yours, etc.,

V. M. PAWAR.

"THE CRY FROM MALABAR."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the editorial note in to-day's issue of your paper on the subject of Mr. Deodhar's appeal for funds on behalf of the Malabar Relief Committee, I think it is desirable to remind the public clearly that this Committee is a purely officially-inspired body Your readers are doubtless aware that there is another Relief Agency at work in Malabar, viz., the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, of which Mr. K. P. Kesava Menon is the Honorary Secretary, who too has issued an appeal for funds. The authorities in Malabar have left no stone unturned to discredit the Congress and its workers. Newspaper reports show that they look upon even the wearing of Khadi as a crime, and we have recently learnt that under Police pressure women are returning their Charkhas to the local Congress Committees. For Non-co-operators to deal with an Agency started under such auspices would, therefore, be tantamount to co-operating with Government. The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee to-day requires the fullest moral support of the country, and it is but proper that Non-co-operators should do nothing which would lower the status or prestige of this Committee but should, on the contrary, strengthen its hands by showing their confidence in it and sending their subscriptions to the Malabar Relief Fund through its Secretary, Mr. Kesava Menon.—Yours, etc.

K. F.
Bombay, Oct. 20.

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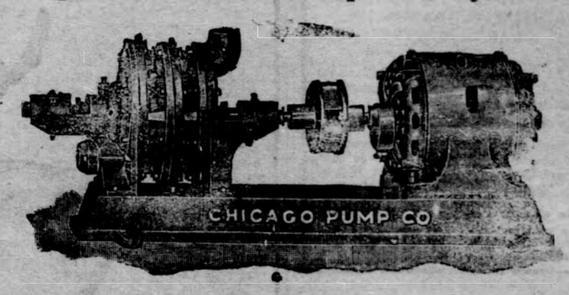

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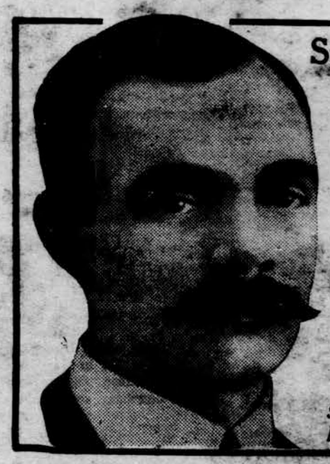

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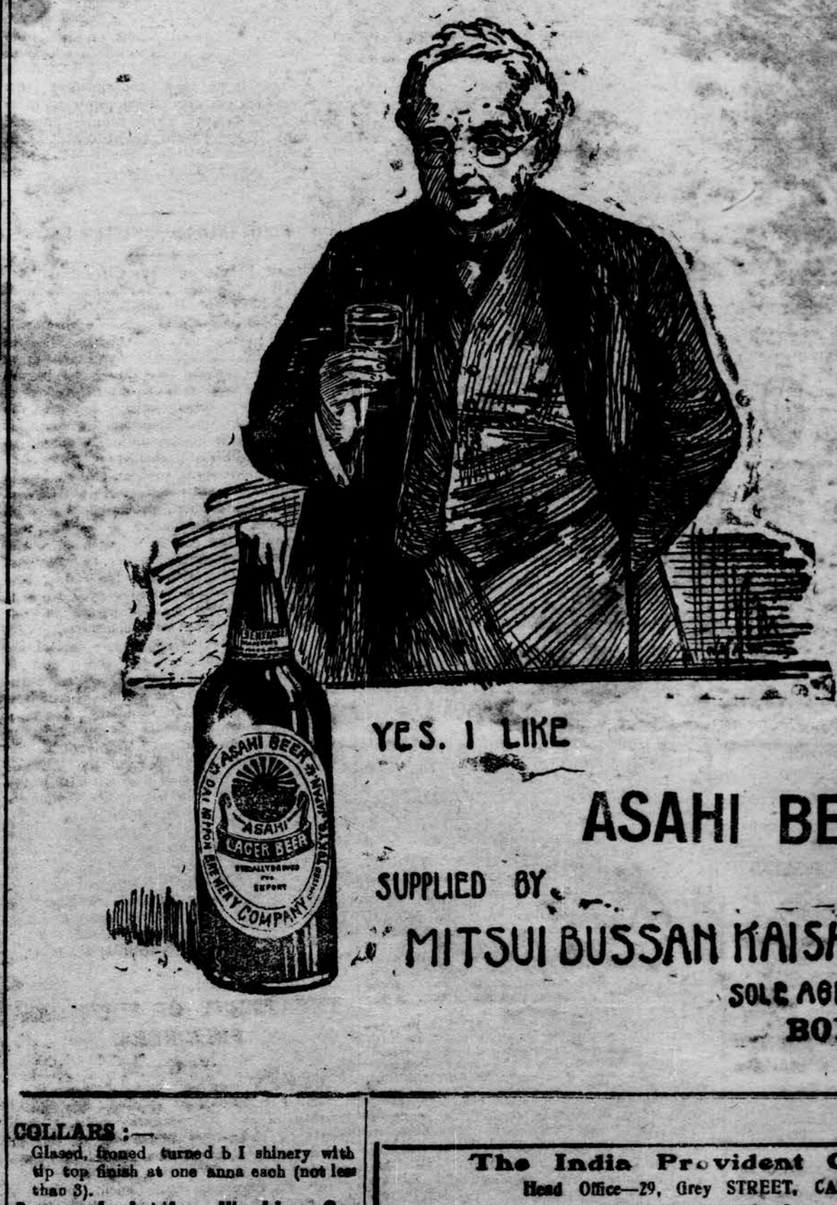

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